

Reds Crack Nazi Lines; 12,000 Germans Killed Vainly Attacking City

Berlin Radio Glum
As Russians Show
Burst of Power
North of Citadel

By Henry C. Cassidy
Associated Press Staff Writer

Moscow (Friday), Sept. 25.—The Red army cracked German lines northwest of Stalingrad Thursday for the second time in 24 hours in an incredible burst of offensive power springing from the smoking depths of a still unconquered city beginning its second month of siege.

The Red high command said these gains were slight, but it also reported that Russian boulevard bastions inside the battered city where fighting is now in its second week, were still holding firmly under furious Nazi assaults reported to have cost the Germans approximately 12,000 men in five days and more than 150 tanks in two days.

Berlin acknowledged these facts indirectly by making no specific claims of success and by reporting heavy Red tank attacks on the Nazi flanks north of Stalingrad, where German airmen were reported busying themselves with trying to stop Russian reinforcements from crossing the Volga above the city.

Berlin implies heavy losses. (The Berlin radio also implied that the Germans were losing heavily. It quoted "competent quarters" as saying: "It is once more stressed that a general assault regardless of losses is deliberately avoided by the German high command, which prefers to take the city by a systematic general advance, although the fall of the city may thus be delayed for some time.")

Reports reaching London said the Russians were making "a serious dent" in the German flank northwest of Stalingrad, and that the Red See RUSSIA, Page 3, Column 1.

2 Women Killed At Intersection By Hurling Car

Traffic death so far this year, 78
Deaths this time last year, 63
Total deaths last year, 95

Two women were killed by an automobile while crossing the intersection of 49th Street and Central Avenue Northeast shortly after 1 a. m. today.

Witnesses said the automobile overturned immediately after hitting the women. The machine was in the center of the intersection with all four wheels in the air when police arrived.

Red Resentment Worries Willkie

Wendell Willkie, who conferred with Joseph Stalin at the Kremlin for two hours, will report to President Roosevelt "a deep and disturbing impression of Russian dissatisfaction over the failure of the Allies to open a second front in Europe," dispatches from Moscow indicated yesterday.

(Additional Details on Page 3.)

Civilians Live in Ditch

Stalingrad Earth Trembles, Sky Flames, Witness Writes

Moscow (Friday), Sept. 25.—The sky flames above your head and the earth quivers under foot in Stalingrad," Konstantin Simonov, Russian author and newspaperman, wrote today in describing his visit to the besieged Volga River city.

"There is wreckage everywhere, and everywhere the choking smell of smoke and high explosives," he said. "On the river beach are the corpses of women and children killed by German bombs. The Stalingrad water front is a great patch of ruins."

"By night fresh Soviet troops cross the river on barges and boats. The wounded are removed the same way."

"The medical service is working under conditions of tremendous strain. Young nurses are crossing the perilous passage from east to west bank incessantly, running the

Old Autos and Such

New Drive Planned To Get Heavy Scrap

A second salvage drive will be staged in three weeks for the objects—old automobiles, tin cans, pianos, refrigerators, waxes and tin roofing—not wanted in the Sunday blitz collection. Salvage Committee Secretary Horace Walker announced last night.

These obviously rich sources of scrap metal are only temporarily taboo, Walker said, because of the complicated processing they require. It was felt that for the initial drive, only those objects which could be quickly and easily processed should be collected, lest the difficulties of handling a number of Steinways or Frigidaires clog up the flow.

But as soon as the stock piles from the two Sunday whirlwind campaigns are on their way, the effort will be concentrated on the harder salvage, Walker stated.

Meanwhile nearly 2350 tons—4,800,878 pounds—of scrap metal have been collected in Federal buildings in the District and throughout the country, W. E. Reynolds, commissioner of Public Buildings of the Federal Works Agency,

U. S. Destroyer, Meat Supply Transport Lost Off Solomons

Toll Is Put at 250;
One Ship Vanishes
Without Any Trace

(Picture on Page 4.)

By John G. Norris
Post Staff Writer

The Navy yesterday announced the loss of two ships during recent operations in the Solomons—the 1000-ton destroyer Jarvis and the small, fast transport Little.

Loss of life is estimated at about 250. Approximately half of those aboard the Little were saved, while the Jarvis has vanished without trace—apparently sunk with all hands.

In announcing the losses, the Navy said that the destroyers were damaged by Japanese air attacks near Guadalcanal, the principal American base in the Solomons. It put into nearby Tulagi harbor and then steamed for a repair base to the south.

Converted Destroyer
"The Jarvis has been overdue for several weeks and intensive search by ships and aircraft has failed to locate her or reveal any trace of her personnel," the communique declared. "It is assumed that she was sunk by enemy submarines or aircraft."

In disclosing the loss of the U. S. S. Little, the Navy did not reveal whether the craft was loaded with Marines or not. The vessel was formerly a destroyer—one of the 1000-ton "four-stackers" built during the last war—and recently was converted into a transport.

Several old destroyers were converted into transports at the same time, designed for the dispatch of Marines to trouble spots at speeds

See NAVY, Page 4, Column 2.

Meat Supply Will Be 79% Of 1941 Figure

Rationing System,
"Coupon Currency"
Program in Prospect

(Tenant and landlord may share cost of converting from oil heat to coal. Page 3.)

By Robert DeVore
Post Staff Writer

A "point" system for rationing meats, each kind to be bought with varying denominations of "coupon currency" depending upon supplies available, yesterday was under consideration by the Office of Price Administration as Secretary of Agriculture Wickard told civilians they will have 21 per cent less meat in the next three months than they ate in the last quarter of 1941.

In another development in a rapidly changing phase of the Nation's wartime economy which will require a growing use of "coupon money" as well as regular currency for many consumer purchases, Price Administrator Leon Henderson an-

See MEAT, Page 2, Column 2.

Steel Pipes Bury Pullman and Trap Passengers in Wreck



UNDER TONS OF WRECKAGE—The rear Pullman of the Capital-bound Cleveland night express is buried under tons of steel pipe from an overturned freight train. The passenger car was hurled into the path of a freight when it was rammed at Dickerson, Md., by the crack Ambassador from Detroit. Bodies were still being removed from the wreckage last night. Also under the pile of pipe is the baggage car of the Detroit train.

Engineer Held in B & O Wreck; 20 Die

Evidence Indicates
Gross Negligence
In 3-Train Collision,
Prosecutor Says

(More Pictures on Pages 3 and 18.
Other Details on Page 2.)

A Baltimore & Ohio Railroad engineer was charged with manslaughter last night after his crack passenger train had plowed into the rear of another fast express near Dickerson, Md., telescoping the last car and hurling it onto neighboring tracks where a fast moving freight tore into the car, a sleeper, with a loss of at least 20 lives.

He was Raymond Rufus McClelland, of Baltimore, who was released on \$3000 bond after State's Attorney Ben G. Wilkinson of Montgomery County, declared that "the evidence which has come to light, to my mind, indicates gross negligence and justifies this charge of manslaughter." He would not elaborate, but newspapermen took his remarks to mean that issuance of the warrant ruled out the possibility of sabotage.

FBI Investigates Wreck

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, however, sent some of its agents to the scene of the wreck for what was called a "preliminary investigation," but officials refused to comment.

McClelland's mechanic, John E. McCurdy, of Pittsburgh, was released on \$300 bond as a material witness and both were ordered to appear before Judge Albert E. Brault in Bethesda trial magistrate's court on October 14.

Twelve charred bodies had been removed from the wreckage by nightfall, and at least 8 others were believed to be in a smashed sleeper which caught fire immediately after the crash and burned so fiercely that rescue workers found it impossible hours after the tragedy to enter the car.

The identified dead, missing and known injured are:

Dead
J. M. Gilbert of Baltimore, freight train flagman.

Injured at Frederick City Hospital
James M. Straub, Pittsburgh, president First Pitt Bridge Works.

T. Livingston Rodgers, 15, Pittsburgh, grandson of James F. Burke, Republican leader, who was en route to school at Warrenton, Va. Vincent Sweeney, Pittsburgh, editor of Steel Labor, C. I. O.

Philip Curran, Pittsburgh, representative of the legal staff of the Steel Workers' organizing Committee (C. I. O.).

Richard Marriott, Warrenton, Va. Vincent K. Smith, Gates Mills, Ohio, sales manager of Ohio Electric Manufacturing Co.

Theodore Spruill, Warren, Ohio. John Van Hensveld, Cleveland.

See WRECK, Page 3, Column 1.

Senate Price Bill Compromise May Curb Inflation Menace; President's Powers Face Test

'We're Losing This War'

'What Are You Going To Do About It?'

(See Ralph Bard's Speech, Page 2.)



BARD

SENATOR Ellison D. Smith (Democrat) of South Carolina—
"It makes no difference to me if the parity prices have to be increased to 200 per cent if that is necessary to pay the farmer what he ought to get . . .
"I have been in Congress 33 years and 9 months and I've never heard this body degenerate or descend to such debate as today . . .
"Let us be men. Let us know where we stand. Farmers want a square deal, not a new deal. God help 'em if they do get a New Deal . . .
"Our duty is to legislate according to the dictates of our consciences regardless of the views of the Administration."

SENATOR Prentiss M. Brown (Democrat) of Michigan—

"In my judgment the Congress of the United States and the President are headed for a collision . . .
"If the Thomas amendment should be adopted it would be used to send the inflation spiral onward and upward to a higher point . . .
"It is a question of who is running this country . . .
"Let us see if we cannot find some means and some way of avoiding a situation which throughout the world of our enemies will be interpreted as evidence of disunity and dissension in the Government of the United States."



SEN. BROWN

Partial Text of Sen. Brown's Speech on Farm Price Bill

Following is a condensation of the speech to the Senate yesterday by Senator Prentiss Brown of Michigan:

Mr. President: In my judgment the Congress of the United States and the President are headed for a collision. I have done my utmost to avoid that collision. That effort has not only been made with Senators, it has extended to the leadership on both sides of this question in the House of Representatives, and I have certainly tried, and I have certainly tried, and I know the majority leader has tried, and the chairman of the committee on banking and currency (Mr. Wagner) in charge of this legislation,

Proposal Urges Elastic Ceiling To Cover Labor Costs of Growers; Upper House Farm Bloc Wavers After Brown Assails Lobbyists

By Robert C. Albright
Post Staff Writer

Administration hopes of salvaging price control legislation from a price-lifting farm bloc raid rose last night following a challenge to the Senate and the Nation by the man who wrote the bill.

Speaking with a bluntness seldom heard in the Senate, Senator Prentiss M. Brown (Democrat), Michigan, warned that the President must exert his war powers and promulgate a program in Congress under lobby pressure raises farm ceilings.

Brown charged that farm lobbyists are promoting "a crime against the President of the United States."

Fight May End in Supreme Court

"It is entirely possible," he said, "that this dispute may have to be resolved by the third coordinate branch of the Government of the United States." [The Supreme Court.]

A farm bloc clearly in the majority as the Senate met yesterday wavered following the speech, and at recess there was increasing talk of "compromise."

A possible basis of agreement was offered by Senate Majority Leader Barkley, and as promptly rejected by Senator Elmer Thomas (Democrat), of Oklahoma, Senate leader of the farm opposition.

Thomas insisted the Senate vote first on his amendment revising parity upward to 112½ per cent by inclusion of farm labor costs.

But for the first time since the House emasculated the price bill by a 205 to 172 vote for upward parity revision, a surge of optimism ran through leadership ranks. After a hasty canvass, leaders cautiously voiced "hope" they will have the votes when the compromise goes to a show-down.

Compromise Contains Modifying Clause

The Barkley compromise was based on the O'Mahoney amendment accepted last week by the Banking Committee and revised by the leadership to propitiate farm interests.

Instead of revising the parity formula, it directs the President to make modifications in farm price ceilings where this is necessary to increase production or to reflect increased labor costs to the farmers.

It provides that "a generally fair and equitable margin shall be allowed" between ceilings on processed commodities and what the processor pays for the raw product.

It was another concession to farm interests, on top of many already included in the bill, but Barkley indicated it would be accepted by the Administration.

Farm Leaders Committed to High Parity

Farm organizations directing the fight to lift parity last night were studying the compromise, but Edward A. O'Neal, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said they remained committed to the Thomas amendment.

Senator Carl A. Hatch (Democrat), of New Mexico, who co-sponsored with Thomas the upward parity revision, will open today's Senate debate. He reserved judgment on the Barkley compromise pending study, but said:

"I am not particular about words. I certainly have no pride of authorship. Any formula proposed which would be mandatory and will require the cost of farm labor to be included in the parity concept or calculation, I will support. Anything less than that, I cannot agree to."

Meanwhile Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Democrat) of Wyoming took the floor to urge the Senate "not to risk a controversy between the two great branches of this Government."

O'Mahoney, a Western farm leader in his own right, joined Brown's argument that the American people have no patience with technical disputes during National crisis.

"They have only one object—to win the war," said O'Mahoney. "Though equity and justice may be on the side of those who say farm labor must be included in the parity formula, this is no time to stand on that right. This is the time for statesmen to say they will make concessions to achieve unity."

But Senator Ellison D. "Cotton Ed" Smith, (Democrat) of South Carolina, moustachioed chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, told the Senate he was not "awed" by the Executive branch of the Government. He said Congress should adopt the farm bloc amendment regardless.

See CONGRESS, Page 2, Column 1.

Heading Off Morgenthau

Senate Group Votes to Freeze Social Security Taxes at 1%

By Cecil B. Dickson

Washington Bureau of Chicago Sun
Heading off Secretary Morgenthau's proposal to raise social security taxes to 5 per cent of each pay check, the Senate Finance Committee yesterday voted, 12 to 4, to "freeze" the present rate of 1 per cent for each employee and employer during 1943.

Under existing law, the rate automatically would have been increased from 1 to 2 per cent for each worker and employer on January 1. If Congress approves the action, workers and employers will be saved about a billion dollars in 1943.

Action came on a motion by Senator Arthur A. Vandenberg (Republican) of Michigan, the committee's outstanding authority on social security taxes. Vandenberg pointed out that Congress had decided in 1939 that the social security tax should not be larger than the annual anticipated benefit payments.

The committee decided to write See TAX, Page 3, Column 1.

Today's Index

Page	Page
Columnists	13 Merry-Go-Round
Editorials	12 Picture Page
Financial	21 Shirley Povich
Gallup Poll	11
SECTION B	
Amusements	10 Leonard Lyons
Bridge	15 Mary Haworth
Capital Spill	8, 9 Radio
Clubs	4 Vital Statistics
Crossword	14 Weather
Death Notices	11 What's Going On
Federal Diary	3 And Where
Food News	7 Women's Page 3

We're Losing This War, Bard Warns

Senators Seek Compromise On Price Bill

CONGRESS, from Page 1.

of whether there will be a veto. Senators who vote against the amendment, he declared, will be voting "against their innate sense of honesty."

Senator Henrik Shipstead (Republican, Minnesota), also took the floor for the farm bloc amendment. Shipstead said it is just as essential that the farmer receive cost of production, including labor costs, as for war industry to receive cost of production, plus a profit.

If farm production falls because of inadequate prices, Shipstead said it might "bring on a calamity of such dire proportions that has never been imagined in our Nation's history."

Thirteen members of Smith's Senate Agriculture Committee at a meeting earlier in the day with leaders of farm organizations had voted to stand by the Thomas-Hatch amendment.

Proceeding this farm conference, leaders had met with a bipartisan group of 10 Senators, representing every interest in the dispute, in a little effort to agree on the compromise.

Thomas Adamant

Word was flashed that all hopes of a compromise had failed as Senators Thomas and Hatch left the meeting with Senate Minority Leader McNary. Thomas told reporters: "The compromise doesn't mean anything. We want to write this thing directly into the law."

It was apparent as Senator Brown took the floor shortly afterwards that he had no reason to feel sanguine. Relating leadership efforts to avert a "collision" between the President and Congress, Brown told the Senate:

"I do not believe that we have succeeded, and I am fearful at this time, when unity is the greatest need in the conduct of the affairs of government in America, that we are going to have disunity, that we are going to have criticism, that we are going to have outstanding differences between the Executive and Legislative branches of Government."

Brown said Congress and the President are "headed for a collision" that will be interpreted throughout the Axis world as evidence of internal disunity and dissension.

"God forbid that it should be such, but it is within the realm of possibility."

He left the clear implication that if the Thomas amendment is adopted, the President will veto the bill and will move against inflation under authority contained in the Second War Powers Act.

He said he had not the slightest doubt "that the situation after the veto would be one in which the American people would demand that the President take action."

Then he looked out at the leaders of the four major farm organizations directing the Thomas amendment lobby and asked that the Senate "not turn the leadership of the legislative branch of the Government over to those gentlemen."

Organizations Named

He named the American Farm Bureau Federation, headed by Edward A. O'Neal; the National Grange, led by Albert S. Goss; the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives, under leadership directed by H. E. Babcock; and Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Milk Producers Federation.

"They are not hired by the American people," he said. "They are hired by the people whose interests they serve."

The Brown speech was one of the few to move the Senate in recent months, and may prove the turning point in the President's fight against a "new and higher party," destroying hopes of stabilization.

It was late in the day when Barkley again brought up the subject of compromise. He asked unanimous consent to offer the middle-ground amendment as a substitute for the Thomas proposal. Thomas objected, but Barkley said he will consider it immediately following the farm bloc vote.

No time has been set for that vote and it may possibly go over until next week. Leaders expressed conviction that a Nation-wide amendment will set in against the House farm bloc action, and probably will allow full time for the Senate to feel the impact.

Knox in Canal Zone
On Inspection Trip

Balboa, Canal Zone, Sept. 24 (AP).—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has arrived in the Canal Zone on an inspection trip, it was announced tonight.

SPECIAL NOTICES
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RIGHT from the heart of Kentucky

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Condensed Text of Brown's Speech Assailing Farm Lobbyists Asking Unity

TEXT, from Page 1.

that we are going to have disunity, that we are going to have criticism, that we are going to have outstanding differences between the executive and legislative branches of the Government. God forbid that it should be such, but it is within the realm of possibility. It is entirely possible that that dispute may have to be resolved by the third coordinate branch of the Government, the United States, (the Supreme Court) and I have felt that it was my duty and the duty of all of us who have had anything to do with this legislation to try to the utmost our efforts to avoid that collision.

Not Just Domestic Issue

This is not simply a domestic question. It is not simply a dispute between the so-called agricultural interests on the one hand and the consuming interests of the country on the other hand. It is a dispute which affects us in all our relationships.

I was proud of the Republican minority in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, when a few days ago they announced a policy with respect to this measure which was to go along and give the Executive the authority for which he had asked. But the responsibility is not the responsibility of the minority in either the Senate or the House. The responsibility is upon the majority party. The responsibility is mainly ours.

Who is charged with the leadership of this country today? I have the highest respect for the president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and I think that the head of the National Grange, Mr. Goss, is a gentleman of patriotic impulses. At one time in his discourse before the Banking and Currency Committee he intimated the joint resolution which he had introduced in the House of Representatives. I do know Mr. Holman, the head of the Milk Producers Association, whose ideal with regard to this question before the Senate is 140 per cent of parity for agriculture, as expressed in the hearings last December.

Mr. President, I should not turn the leadership of the legislative branch of the Government of the United States over to those gentlemen. They are not hired by the American people. They are hired by the people whose interests they serve. But the head of this Nation, who is asking that the majority and the minority stand by him in this great contest is not the representative of any special group. He is the representative of all the people of the United States, and I think we should pause before we reject the measure which he has asked us to pass.

Think of the situation! A message is sent to Congress which carries with it the thought that has been in the hearts and minds of the American people on the question of price and wages ever since the debate over the original price control bill. The President sends a message to Congress and asks that the restrictions which prevent him from holding down the prices of essential commodities be removed. The restrictions are essential to the service of the Army, essential to our lend-lease operations, and essential to the safety of the people of the United States. The President asks that we remove the restrictions which wither the hands of those in charge of this legislation.

What is the result? The result is that in the House of Representatives it is used as a vehicle to go beyond the limitations, the limitations which the President asked us to strike down. We need not close our eyes to actualities. The result here is very plain. It is to be the same. If we continue to follow the leadership of the farm leaders who are listening to what I have to say at this moment.

Cries Pressure Tactics

Mr. President, it is a question of who is running this country. Everybody knows that it is easy for a minority group to heat the wires, and use telegrams, call us by telephone, and use the press with mail asking that we resist a certain measure; but you and I know that we do not hear from the vast majority of the American people. We do not hear from the great consumers of the Nation, most articulate group in America, who are interested in this great problem. The only representative whom they are a group are the American people have in the President of the United States. There is no doubt in my mind.

Who Is to Lead?

In a large sense the issue as I see it today is this: Are we going to be represented by various groups representing special interests, or are we going to follow the leadership of the man who is charged with responsibilities not only in Washington but a man who has responsibility in the field, who is on the battle line, who is in the midst of the struggle going on in the banks of the Volga, whose mind must be taken up with consideration of what is happening upon the plains in China, who must be concerned with the problems facing us on the stormy Atlantic, and on all the far-flung battlefronts of our armies and our Navy? He has asked us to do this thing. It is beyond my comprehension why members of the majority party, many of whom were willing that this should be done, have changed their minds after hearing from these men who represent special interests in this picture, and who do not represent the American people.

Two Ex-Officials Of Belgium Escape

London, Sept. 24 (AP).—The Belgian government announced today that three of its former ministers had reached London—one escaping from Belgium and two from unoccupied France—and said two of them would leave soon on missions to the United States and Canada.

Albert Deschryver, who was minister of economic affairs in the pre-invasion government of Belgium, will come with the U. S. State Government on questions of Belgian interest, the announcement said.

21% Cut in Civilian Meat Supply Seen

MEAT, from Page 1.

announced that OPA is preparing to experiment with a new "ration banking" plan.

With direct Government meat rationing due in about four months, Wickard, chairman of the War Production Board Food Requirements Committee, announced that packer deliveries of meat for civilian consumption have been ordered restricted for the final quarter of the year to the following percentages of deliveries in the last three months of 1941:

Beef and veal, 80 per cent; lamb and mutton, 80 per cent; pork, 75 per cent, with 21 per cent the "overall" reduction.

So that available supplies may be shared fairly, Wickard called upon civilians voluntarily to hold down meat consumption to 24 pounds per person per week. The secretary made it clear that in calculating family meat allowances, full "rations" should not be sought for invalids and infants.

A compulsory rationing plan will be substituted for voluntary rationing by the Office of Price Administration as soon as OPA can work out the details and set up the necessary machinery. This will take about four months.

Under compulsory rationing, the allowance per person will also be 24 pounds for adults and adolescents. Children under six probably may be allowed a quarter ration, and those from 6 to 12 half rations. Allowances for invalids and aged persons also will be lower.

Under a "point" system of rationing, different kinds of meats will be assigned a certain value in "points" with the result that it will take more of the new "coupon currency" to buy some kinds of meats than others. The "coupon price" of meats will vary according to amounts available. The plan has the advantage of flexible permitting OPA to change "point" values as the supply situation varies.

Meanwhile Henderson announced that OPA has worked out with the cooperation of leading bankers, the Federal Reserve Board, Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation a plan for setting up a banking system for clearing ration coupons.

Similar to a "ration banking" plan now in use in England, the scheme would enable wholesalers and retail merchants to deposit ration coupons received from their customers at a bank where the coupons would be credited to an account against which nonnegotiable "transfer vouchers" would be drawn as the merchant replenished his stocks of rationed merchandise.

Every month, Henderson said, 130 million ration stamps are put into "circulation" and, on the Eastern Seaboard, 130 million gasoline coupons. These coupons, of small denominations, are exchanged for "large" denominations in the paper as merchants buy new supplies.

At present, exchange of this paper is being handled by the local rationing boards whose transactions have so increased that businessmen frequently must wait in line to exchange ration stamps for ration paper.

To avoid delays and also to avoid handling of large amounts of negotiable ration currency, the "ration banking" plan was devised. Regular banking and clearing house facilities will be used and the banks will be reimbursed for the service by OPA.

Devised for Nation-wide use, the plan will first be tested for six to eight weeks in Albany, Schenectady and Troy, N. Y.

based upon the hearings before the Banking and Currency Committee, based upon frequent conferences which I had with the Senators from farm States before the joint resolution was introduced, that the vast majority of Senators agreed with the general principles laid down. What are those general principles? First, that we should strike down 110 per cent of parity; and second, that we should control wages. Those are the two essential things in the joint resolution. Senators agreed with those principles. I violate no confidence when I say that the joint resolution was laid before the administrative authorities who will be in charge of the administration of this measure, and before the chief Executive himself, after it had been generally approved by Senators; and it met with satisfaction.

Lobbyists Jam Trails

Then, when the news of what was to be contained in the joint resolution went out, the trains coming into Washington were filled with representatives of the farm bloc. I did not fear that situation. Mr. President, I had set for weeks in the Banking and Currency Committee last December and heard Mr. O'Neal (Edward A. O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau) and other representatives of farm organizations say, "Senator, we want 110 per cent of parity, but if you will control wages, all we want is parity."

I thought they were coming here to say to us, "your joint resolution controls wages. We are satisfied with it. . . . But no, Mr. President; that was not the result. Notwithstanding the fact that labor leaders have said they accept this proposition—and it was no easy task for the President of the United States to bring about that result; I was amazed that he could do it, but he has done it—they have accepted the harness, and under this measure they will be required to accept it whether they like it or not."

Did that satisfy the gentlemen who are in charge of the opposition to this measure? It did not. They said, "we want you to control wages, but we will not give up our 110 per cent. We want 112 per cent." Instead of using this measure to stabilize the cost of living, if the Thomas Amendment should be adopted it would be used to send the spiral upward and upward, to a higher point.

Mr. President, I do not know whom Senators want to accept as the leaders of the Democratic Party. I know that the Democratic Party attained its success because of the leadership of President Roosevelt. I know that upon two occasions, under unprecedented circumstances, the American people approved his first Administration and his second Administration.

Who Is to Lead?

In a large sense the issue as I see it today is this: Are we going to be represented by various groups representing special interests, or are we going to follow the leadership of the man who is charged with responsibilities not only in Washington but a man who has responsibility in the field, who is on the battle line, who is in the midst of the struggle going on in the banks of the Volga, whose mind must be taken up with consideration of what is happening upon the plains in China, who must be concerned with the problems facing us on the stormy Atlantic, and on all the far-flung battlefronts of our armies and our Navy? He has asked us to do this thing. It is beyond my comprehension why members of the majority party, many of whom were willing that this should be done, have changed their minds after hearing from these men who represent special interests in this picture, and who do not represent the American people.

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Under compulsory rationing, the allowance per person will also be 24 pounds for adults and adolescents. Children under six probably may be allowed a quarter ration, and those from 6 to 12 half rations. Allowances for invalids and aged persons also will be lower.

Under a "point" system of rationing, different kinds of meats will be assigned a certain value in "points" with the result that it will take more of the new "coupon currency" to buy some kinds of meats than others. The "coupon price" of meats will vary according to amounts available. The plan has the advantage of flexible permitting OPA to change "point" values as the supply situation varies.

Meanwhile Henderson announced that OPA has worked out with the cooperation of leading bankers, the Federal Reserve Board, Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation a plan for setting up a banking system for clearing ration coupons.

Similar to a "ration banking" plan now in use in England, the scheme would enable wholesalers and retail merchants to deposit ration coupons received from their customers at a bank where the coupons would be credited to an account against which nonnegotiable "transfer vouchers" would be drawn as the merchant replenished his stocks of rationed merchandise.

Every month, Henderson said, 130 million ration stamps are put into "circulation" and, on the Eastern Seaboard, 130 million gasoline coupons. These coupons, of small denominations, are exchanged for "large" denominations in the paper as merchants buy new supplies.

At present, exchange of this paper is being handled by the local rationing boards whose transactions have so increased that businessmen frequently must wait in line to exchange ration stamps for ration paper.

To avoid delays and also to avoid handling of large amounts of negotiable ration currency, the "ration banking" plan was devised. Regular banking and clearing house facilities will be used and the banks will be reimbursed for the service by OPA.

Devised for Nation-wide use, the plan will first be tested for six to eight weeks in Albany, Schenectady and Troy, N. Y.

Mr. President, it is with great regret that I make these statements; but I do so because I am confident that the Thomas amendment be rejected we shall draw down upon us the imprecations of the great majority of the American people. I do not want Senators to think that there is no substance behind the claim that the President of the United States could not accept the measure with the Thomas amendment in it. In my judgment he could not do so after writing to the chairman of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee the letter dated September 13, 1942. The President said:

"I should like to make clear my unalterable opposition to any recomposition of parity at this time."

If I am capable of reading language understandingly, there is not the slightest doubt in my mind but that the situation after the veto of the pending measure would be one in which the American people would demand that the President take action. It is well known that his legal counsel has advised him that he has the power to do so. I lay aside for the moment his power as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy.

Remember that the Second War Powers Act was passed in March 1942, a little over a month after the Price Control Bill was passed, and therefore superseding the Price Control Act in any matters with respect to which the two pieces of legislation conflict.

What does title 3, section 301, say in substance? I have put together the sentences which apply to the present situation:

Whenever the President is satisfied that the fulfillment of requirements for the defense of the United States will result in a shortage in the supply of any material—

At the present time there are very few materials which do not come within that definition of the fear of a shortage of supply. We are short of almost everything—oil, rubber, steel, and many other materials. . . . The Army and Navy. Second—, for export.

That means the lend-lease operations, the support of Russia, of England, of China, and of our other allies.

And third—a shortage of supply for private account.

That is the exact language of the law. What does "private account" mean? It could mean nothing other than the things that you and I wear and things that you and I eat. That is the subject matter of title 3 of the Second War Powers Act.

How may he allot it? He may allot it.

In such manner and upon such conditions and to such extent as he shall deem necessary, in the public interest and to promote the national defense.

Great Powers Cited

Mr. President, I can conceive of no language which could be written in general terms which would give the President of the United States greater power over the economy of the United States, the prices of things that we have to buy and sell, than could the language contained in the Second War Powers Act.

I have not in my own mind the slightest doubt that the President can handle the entire situation in this way. If the Thomas Amendment were agreed to and the measure were vetoed—and I doubt that even the proponents of the measure feel that it could be passed over a veto—then certainly the President could do many things under the powers here contained if he were minded to do so.

That brings me to a little parenthetical expression. What is it about the record of Franklin D. Roosevelt as a friend of the farmer that causes the Senator from Oklahoma and the Senator from South Carolina and other Senators to assume that he will be unfair to agriculture? As the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Lucas)—and I always like to say "the courageous Senator from Illinois"—pointed out yesterday, of all the Presidents in the history of our country, President Roosevelt has been the greatest friend of the American farmer.

He was the man who caused the enactment of the first Agricultural Adjustment Act. He was the man who urged the enactment of the soil conservation program. He is the man who, through wise advice to Congress, has reduced by over 40 per cent the rates of interest paid by farmers.

He is the man under whose administration the parity concept which the farmers look to as the ideal they wanted was put into

the statute law of the United States. He is the man under whose administration farm income has stepped ahead of non-farm income. The increase in per capita farm income in the last three-year period has been 115 per cent. The per capita non-farming is increased by only 48 per cent.

I ask why is this man who has been the farmers' best friend mistrusted?

Mr. President, when he asks a sacrifice it is my judgment, which is based upon substance and fact, that the American farmer is willing to make that sacrifice.

Mr. President, all the farmers do not feel and all the farm leaders do not feel as do the four gentlemen who are in charge in Washington of this drive against the President. The organization which probably is greater extent than any other represents the dirt farmers of the United States (National Farmers Union) has this to say in a statement before the Banking and Currency Committee of the Senate:

"The hollering for 10 per cent, 20 per cent, 30 per cent more than parity is the voice of the 10 per cent of farmers operating big commercial farms who harvest more than 50 per cent of the total agricultural income."

Mr. President, it is rather interesting to compare the provisions of the pending joint resolution with the measure introduced at the request of the organization that is generally conceded as one of the highest concepts and ideals of protection of any great organization in the United States. I refer to the great organization of veterans, the American Legion. I read a statement filed by their legislative counsel in a letter written to me:

"Dear Senator: "As you know for 22 years the American Legion has been requesting the Congress to enact universal service legislation so as to take the profit out of war and equalize the burdens of war. Therefore the American Legion is much gratified that the Congress intends to give consideration to some control over the prices of farm products and wages."

In his official statement he said this:

"The American Legion wishes to edify in favor of controlling prices on record as being wholehearted support of the war effort. We believe if the necessity exists to peg prices, the cost of labor and the price of materials should be covered in the same legislation."

Now I desire to speak briefly upon another angle. Suppose, Mr. President, that the Thomas Amendment should be adopted. As I have said, there is no doubt that it would mean we would have no legislation whatsoever.

Then under the War Powers Act the President has complete control over our economic life so far as prices and the conditions upon which goods shall be allotted, the manner in which they shall be distributed and the conditions upon which they shall be paid for. In that event will you have what the farm group has been wanting all through these months since the passage of the Price Control Act? Certainly not. There is contained in that language that I could find that would give the President power to control industrial wages. It is not there; it cannot be found. It is true he has a general policy laid down for him at the present time in the Price Control Act; but the President cannot exercise any control over wages in the field where capital and labor get together and agree upon their own scale of wages.

The only power in the President lies when a dispute arises between capital and labor. When such a dispute arises he may exercise control over wages. It could be done with respect to war contracts, but of course, a vast part of our industry and our labor is engaged in the production of civilian supplies which have no direct connection with war contracts.

I say to those who are supporting the Thomas amendment, if they want wage control, now is their chance to get it, and it is my deliberate judgment that they will never again during this emergency have an opportunity of that kind.

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Willkie Senses Russian Coolness

At Flensburg R.A.F. Blasts U-Boat Nest At Low Level

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 24.—R. A. F. heavy bombers flying at house-top levels dumped huge loads of explosives on the heavily-reinforced German submarine works at Flensburg last night in a renewal of the British campaign to stamp out the submarine menace at its source.

For greater accuracy, many of the big four-motored Lancaster and Halifax bombers swooped to a few hundred feet to drop their bombs squarely on the submarine yards. After explosions in the yards clouds of black smoke filled the sky, the British said.

Machine gunners raked gunposts and searchlights from as low as 50 feet and many of the attackers flew back across German territory at roof-top height to escape anti-aircraft fire.

The Air Ministry announced 10 bombers were lost, but the British considered this a small price for a heavy blow at this U-boat breeding nest which ranks with Bremen, Hamburg and Koden as a submarine fabricating center.

Flensburg, a Baltic port in the Prussian province of Schleswig-Holstein, near the Danish frontier, has been bombed five times before, three times in July.

The Flensburg attack was accompanied by a raid of coastal command ships, manned by Dutch fliers, on an Axis convoy along the Dutch coast. Three ships were hit, authorities reported.

Three Nazi bombers raided Britain during the night. One was said to have been destroyed.

Explosive-type incendiary bombs were dropped on a town in north-east England and one or two fires were started but authorities said they were extinguished quickly.

Mate Relates Fury of Raids On Convoy

San Carlos, Calif., Sept. 24 (P)—The terrible fury of continuous day and night German air attack on a Russia-bound convoy in the Arctic, was described today by Second Mate John Cassin, Dyer, U.S.N.R., home on leave.

The convoy was his first assignment after his previous ship was torpedoed and sunk in the Caribbean.

It was a big convoy, Dyer said, "and just off the coast on the other side thick fog set in." Whenever the fog cleared slightly they could see they were under observation by German bomber planes.

Finally after several days the gun broke out. Immediately Stuka dive bombers and submarines struck simultaneously. Within a minute, two ships had been put out of the fight but in the ensuing 40-minute battle the convoy guns had sunk one sub and downed five planes. The next day there was another battle and the enemy was driven off.

The third day found the convoy under the midnight sun. "From 9:30 that morning to 10:30 p. m.," the mariner asserted, "the waves of Focke-Wulf high-altitude bombers and torpedo planes came over hourly. God, it was awful—ships going down, men swimming in icy water, ships burning and exploding. We had 18 hours at the guns without rest."

For the next three days there was more of the same. Just off the Russian coast "a stick of bombs exploded right against the starboard side, below the water line." The dynamo went out of commission and the engineers in the blackness of the engine room were frantically trying to stop the inrush of water from several holes in the engine room bulges. The planes meanwhile had been beaten off, and finally the crew made such temporary repairs as enabled the ship to take its place with the convoy.

They made port and had hopes of some peace and quiet. But, Dyer stated, during the 20 days the convoy was at anchor in the Russian port the city underwent 87 air raids. On the homeward voyage there was an almost continuous general alarm.

"The night before we were to make a landfall," he said, "there was a high wind and a heavy sea running. Terrible commotions shook our ship from stem to stern."

Ships were being blown clear from the water by the explosions, often breaking into two or three pieces. Vessels were traveling in all directions in order to avoid collision with stricken ships. The water was so cold that a man could expect to live only half an hour in it.

"There was a terrific explosion under our stern. Our gun, loaded and ready to fire, went off with the force of the explosion and was irreparably damaged. We got ready to abandon ship but found that, although taking water, we were not in a desperate condition, so we put on full steam and got clear away in the fog. I do not know what it was that we ran into. Personally I think it was a mine, perhaps laid from German subs ahead of us."

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Dissatisfaction Over 2d Front Grows Deeper

By Eddy Gilmore
Associated Press Staff Writer

Moscow, Sept. 24.—Wendell Willkie will take back to President Roosevelt a deep and disturbing impression of Russian dissatisfaction over the failure of the Allies to establish a second front in Europe.

That was obvious here today, after Willkie's Kremlin audience with Joseph Stalin.

The President's emissary talked briefly today about the disappointment and coolness he has noted among Russians everywhere on the matter of the second front.

"I feel it," he said, "and you must."

After seeing Stalin, and presenting him a fat, square envelope containing Mr. Roosevelt's message, Willkie said nothing to indicate he did not discover disappointment, too, in the leader of all the Russians.

Atmosphere Grows Icy
To those Americans who have been working here since announcement was made of the Washington and London agreements on the "urgent task" of creating a second front in Europe in 1942, it is no secret that they have been getting cooler treatment from Russians, both officials and private citizens.

It may be a very, very cold winter in Moscow, and the weather will not be the only reason for the frigid.

One learned Russian, who for several years has been lecturing on the United States and Britain, remarked: "Recently I have stopped talking on these two countries. My audience asks me for many questions that I cannot answer. One of the foremost is why the United States and Britain cannot start a second front."

Willkie himself has talked to the highest officials of the government and with workers in the lowest categories.

They all express appreciation for United States and British aid, but Willkie said, it was evident that the thing they really want is a second front. Unless one is created they are going to feel terribly let down.

Criticism Is Outright
More and more, there is outright criticism of the United States and Britain in Moscow—casual friends and acquaintances bring up the question of the second front and asked in no uncertain language why there isn't one.

Willkie and those who accompanied him were surprised at this feeling. The German advance in the Caucasus and upon Stalingrad has been a hard blow for the Russian people, and they definitely feel and say that they are shouldering the burden of the war against Hitler.

Today the Russian press made a big front page display of pictures of Willkie and Stalin together. The pictures showed Stalin in his usual military jacket and Willkie in his dark blue suit.

Willkie saw the defenses of Moscow and met the man who delivered the goods to Russia—Rear Admiral Edye Kingston Boddham-Whetham, the British commodore of the latest convoy to get through under Axis attack.

"We had a hot time for eight days," the commodore told Willkie at a United States Embassy reception.

Concerning the capital's defenses, Willkie said:

"They are the most impressive I have seen in this war. I believe Hitler would have a very tough job ever taking Moscow."

He also visited several factories, and talked to several workers who wanted to know when the United States and Britain would open a second front.

8 Army Men Die As Two Bomber Trainers Crash

Phoenix, Ariz., Sept. 24 (P)—Eight officers and men were killed today in the collision of two AT-11 bomber trainers during a routine flight.

The planes burst into flames and crashed from 1,000 feet.

The dead:

Second Lieut. W. B. Shea, Kansas City; Second Lieut. Robert T. Ross, Fort Hugen, Mich.; Second Lieut. D. J. Gibby, Valley City, N. Dak.

Second Lieut. William T. Owen, Magnolia, Ark.; John H. Cote, Johnston, Pa.; Robert E. Cote, Woonsocket, R. I.; Matthew Farrell, Jr., Lynn, Mass.; Wilbur C. Harter, Delaware, Ohio.

Shea was the pilot and Ross the bombardier instructor in one plane, with Cwik and Cote as students. The other craft was piloted by Gibby, with Owen as instructor and Farrell and Harter as students.

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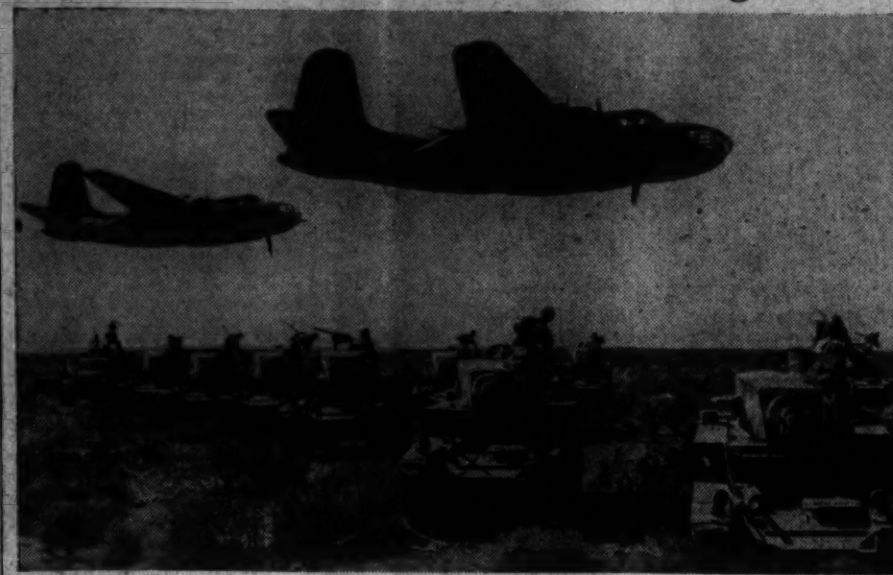
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Air and Armored Forces Show Striking Power



PLANES AND TANKS—Current war games in the flaming deserts of California are giving the Army Air and Armored Forces a chance to flex their muscles. Planes and tanks clash in simulated battles. Attack bombers of the Ground-Air Support Command sweep across light tanks and the tank gunners take aim with their machine guns. The formation, while not a tactical one, shows the combined striking power of American ground and air forces.

Russians Crack Nazi Lines North of Stalingrad

RUSSIA, from Page 1.

army was plentifully supplied with tanks and artillery in its assault.)

The Russian spurt northwest of Stalingrad gained slightly for the second straight day, the midnight communiqué said, and seven German attempts to retake a hill site captured by the Russians Wednesday failed with heavy losses for the invaders. Thirty-five German tanks were destroyed in this single series of assaults and a battalion of enemy infantry was wiped out, the Russians added.

In other sectors of the ruled city the Russians said two battalions (about 1000 men) were annihilated by Russian mortar crews; another Red army unit wiped out 250 Germans and destroyed three credit tanks, five guns, an ammunition dump and five artillery pieces.

The amazing Russian defense of exposed Stalingrad found the Volga River warships still using their long-range guns to cover important road junctions and rake German troop concentrations along the river bluffs.

The communiqué said these ships had destroyed eight more German guns and a large group of enemy troops in yesterday's fighting, and semiofficial front dispatches said the Red marines thus far had suffered damage only to one armored speedboat.

Red marines were using these speedboats for disruptive river-land raids on German supply lines and artillery sites, the dispatches said.

In the Mzodok area of the Caucasus the Russians acknowledged a withdrawal from one populated place, Soviet gun crews were credited with destroying 12 Nazi tanks and a German cavalry company before that occurred. The Germans presumably still are some 50 miles away from the Caucasus.

The Germans were reported trying to drive wedges into Soviet positions meanwhile in the Sinyavino area in the Leningrad defense belt. One Russian tank alone was credited with demolishing nine light German tanks and wiping out a German platoon in the fighting there.

The Russians emphasized that Stalingrad still was in peril because of the Germans' disregard of "colossal losses," but the Red garrison thus far has held out for a month since the Germans began their direct assault on the city August 25.

The Germans announced a penetration of the southern part of the city as long ago as September 13, but the Russians began their direct fighting on the northwestern outskirts on September 17.

At the end of a month of direct assault Stalingrad was a city of flame, bursting bombs, changing tanks and ruined buildings spouting fire from machine guns and automatic rifles.

German tanks, in masses as large as 200, smashed again down the streets. Furious fire from the barges and boats of the Volga River flotilla, moving back and forth amid bombs and mines, pounded into the Axis lines and positions on the banks above and below Stalingrad.

For 24 hours the mighty German assault showed no gain in Soviet official records, while successive communiques announced Red Army successes in the counter-assault on a considerable front above the city. This counter-offensive is supported by both bombers and fighters and by powerful tank and artillery forces.

"Street fighting in Stalingrad is continuing with undiminished bitterness," said the German high command communiqué. "During the course of strong Soviet counter-

attacks from a northeast direction, 34 Soviet tanks were destroyed."

The Russian noon-day communiqué said:

"In the Stalingrad area fighting continues. Our troops repulsed several enemy attacks."

"The Germans are suffering heavy losses and are hurriedly bringing up reinforcements by plane."

"One Soviet tank unit has dislodged the Germans from fortified positions, destroying six tanks and several trucks and killing 600 Germans."

"Northwest of Stalingrad Soviet troops have inflicted a counter-blow on the Germans. One unit by a vigorous attack dislodged the Germans from a populated place. The Germans left over 250 dead on the field. We captured three guns, two mortars and four machineguns."

"In another sector several enemy attacks were repulsed and about 700 Germans were killed."

Considering that Stalingrad never was a fortress city like Verdun, but one which is easily attacked from the flat western plain between Don and Volga, the fact that it has remained standing for a month probably is one of the greatest testaments of the war to the Red Army.

Nazi General Von Bock, now reported relieved of his command concentrated one of the greatest forces of the war here in men and machines, and especially in planes. He has tried everything from frontal assaults to mass bombings and tanking, but Stalingrad still is mainly in the hands of the Soviet forces.

Late dispatches from the city told of a violent battle near a large building. The Germans had captured the approaches. Russian guards rushed the building, struggling with the Nazis on stairways and in corridors and rooms. Finally, Russian fighters armed with explosives blew it up, with the Germans inside.

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Soviet Cellar Of Miracles

London (Friday), Sept. 25.—In a murky Stalingrad cellar, where the air is so foul matches won't light, something of a military miracle is being worked out these days, the Daily Express said today in a Moscow dispatch.

For it is in the dim light of these subterranean quarters that the Soviet general headquarters has been established, and the strategy of battle that has kept the Germans at bay for 32 days is worked out.

Over the hard-working Russian officers is a burned-out apartment house, standing like a skeleton against the brassy glare of the shell-scarred sky.

You go down steep steps from a street entrance sandbagged like a bomb shelter, the Express said. Inside there are more steps, and it is dark.

Working inside the murky room with thick timber props is the staff of the general commanding the defense of Stalingrad. They have been working a month without a break, and are unshaven and weary. They take bread and herring during the day without interrupting their work.

Once a day they sit down to a meal of thick scalding cabbage soup, with a big lump of mutton.

Napoleon's Domain Given to DeGaulle

Copyright by New York Tribune, Inc. London, Sept. 24.—The domain of Napoleon Bonaparte on the British island of St. Helena, where the emperor was held in captivity and died in 1821, has been handed over to Gen. Charles De Gaulle's French National Committee. Classes start Oct. 1st. Special morning and afternoon classes.
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Haugland Exhausted After Ordeal

General MacArthur's Headquarters, Australia, Sept. 24.—Forty-seven days after parachuting down into the trackless jungles of New Guinea from a stricken U. S. Army bomber, Vern Haugland, Associated Press war correspondent, has reached the Allied base of Port Moresby and been hospitalized.

A spokesman for General MacArthur said today that Haugland was very ill from malaria, exhaustion and lack of food but would recover. He was semiconscious.

The first indication that the 34-year-old Minnesota-born correspondent had survived the parachute jump and tortured weeks in the jungles came last Saturday in a brief message from another Associated Press war correspondent, Dean Schedler.

Schedler, from somewhere in New Guinea, relayed a U. S. Army Air Force report that an American believed to be Haugland had reached a remote mission station on the southeast coast of New Guinea.

Next the commander of an isolated Australian Army post reported Monday that Haugland had been brought in from the mission "in an emaciated and delirious condition." He urged the American's immediate removal for hospitalization.

Yesterday a small plane piloted by an Australian airman experienced in New Guinea rescue work flew into the post and transported the fever-stricken reporter to Port Moresby, where he is being cared for in an Australian base hospital. Only the navigator of the plane which Haugland parachuted from still is missing.

Cannibals Help Yanks Build

An Advanced United States Army Airfield in the South Pacific, Aug. 18 (Delayed).—Cannibals make good laborers for Uncle Sam, reports Capt. Martin Teem, United States Infantry officer from Ellettsville, Ga.

He said cannibals, soldiers, sailors and Marines all were working together in construction of a strategic air field.

"Needing labor," said Captain Teem, "we sent a sergeant from Massachusetts Infantrymen to an adjoining island to get labor recruits."

"When we got to the village the cannibals were just finishing a feast. The main dish was 10 women stolen from a neighboring tribe. It seems the rival tribe stole the wife of the chief and this tribe retaliated by stealing the other chief's 10 wives. So the sergeant says."

"It was known these were cannibals, but friendly to the whites. They only eat each other."

"The sergeant dickered and they agreed to come over and help us for a certain period. They'd heard of the good treatment and good wages Americans gave other natives and they were glad to try it."

"The cannibals wear only one piece of clothing, but the natives on our island are pretty well civilized and wear clothes, after a fashion."

Policeman Shoots Negro Fleeing From Nurses' Home

A 25-year-old Negro was under police guard at Freedmen's Hospital last night after he was shot by a policeman while fleeing from the nurses' home at the hospital.

Pvt. W. T. Taft of the Thirteenth Precinct said he shot the man in the chest and thigh about 1 a. m. when he was seen to drop out of a window at the home. With Policeman C. G. Clark, Taft had gone to the home in response to a report of a burglar.

Clark went inside the house, and Taft remained on guard outside. Clark discovered a man in the room of Elizabeth Howland, a nurse, but before he could be apprehended he dropped from a window.

Taft, outside, ordered the man to halt, but the man charged at him, he said. In the darkness, the officer stated, he could not tell whether the man was armed and fired two shots at him.

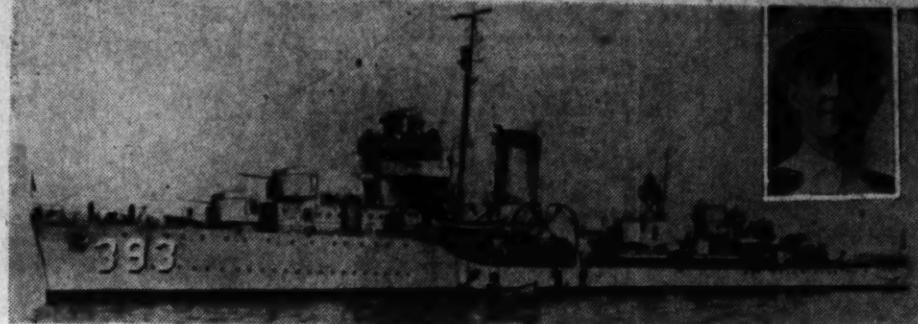
The wounded man was identified as Elwood S. Obery, 25, of 342 W Street Northwest. His condition was said to be serious.

Miss Howland's purse containing \$10 was found near the spot where Obery fell, police reported.

Youth Pleads Innocent To Slaying 2 Children

White Plains, N. Y., Sept. 24 (AP).—Seventeen-year-old Edward Hunt of North Stamford, Conn., pleaded innocent today in county court when arraigned on charges of kidnapping and murdering Helen Lynch, 8, and Margaret Lynch, 7, sisters of Bedford Center, N. Y. No date was set for the trial.

U. S. Destroyer and Transport Lost Off Solomons



U. S. S. JARVIS and her commander, Lieut. Comdr. William W. Graham, jr.

NAVY, from Page 1.

far in excess of those of the usual troopships.

Normally, the Little carried from 150 to 200 men, including both crew and Marines. No indication was given as to whether the craft was carrying reinforcements to our bases in the Solomons, was returning unloaded, or was on another

mission in the area.

The Jarvis normally carried a crew of 172. Its commander, Lieut. Comdr. William Walter Graham Jr., 39, of Phoenix, Ariz., was lost, as was Lieut. Comdr. Gus B. Lofberg, 39, of Santa Cruz, Calif., skipper of the Little.

Previously, the Navy had announced that the destroyer Blue, the small transport Colburn (a converted old destroyer), and an unidentified cruiser were sunk in the Solomons operations. Five other American ships were acknowledged damaged in the fighting in this area.

The total announced losses in the Pacific now stands at 43 American ships sunk or demolished to prevent their falling into Japanese hands. Twelve other ships have been announced as damaged.

Platt's communique also reported that Tananarive had fallen, reported the population was taking the situation calmly.

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Tananarive Cheers British

By Noland Norgaard

Associated Press Staff Writer

London, Sept. 24.—British troops were ready to push on southward in Madagascar today after virtually completing conquest of the northern half of the island by the quiet occupation of Tananarive, the capital.

From his East African headquarters, Lieut. Gen. Sir William Platt, head of the British East African command, announced that the last remaining garrisons west of Tananarive surrendered unconditionally yesterday.

"Our troops were received with cheering by the whole population and the town is quiet and peaceful," Platt said of the actual occupation of the capital.

The Vichy government, acknowledging that Tananarive had fallen, reported the population was taking the situation calmly.

Platt's communique also reported that Tananarive had fallen, reported the population was taking the situation calmly.

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called the "stupid" destruction of highways and bridges to impede the occupation forces now would cease. They stressed that such demolitions would injure the islanders themselves by making it difficult to resume ordinary commerce and communications.

At the 20-mile daily pace to which the advance has been held since the British reopened operations on Madagascar, the British would need three more weeks to finish the occupation if demolitions continue.

Gov. Gen. Armand Annat had Tananarive earlier in the week, perhaps hoping to organize fresh resistance in the south.

Local French officials who elected to continue under British military jurisdiction are remaining in office and the British announced that the French flag would continue to fly over British-occupied cities. They said British control was necessary to prevent the Axis using the island.

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Flying Forts Fell 2 Huge Jap Bombers

By Eugene Burns
Associated Press Staff Writer

An airplane in the South Sea, Sept. 24.—Giant of the air—20-ton flying fortresses and Japanese four-engine Kawanishi flying boats—have clashed in monstrous dogfights over the South Sea, American pilots related.

One battle lasted 25 minutes and carried over an area of 60 miles or more. About 1500 rounds of 50-caliber machine-gun ammunition were fired with "at least 50 per cent" hitting their target.

Two enemy planes were scored as positives, definitely believed to have been destroyed. A third fell into the clouds.

The Americans returned to their bases without casualties.

The air battles occurred during the past month.

Usually the story of fighting aloft is pursuit plane against pursuit, or pursuit against bomber. Rarely is a bomber against bomber.

The pilots whose planes each reported a positive kill are Capt. Walter Lucas, of Starkville, Miss., and Lieut. James W. Lancaster, of Temple, Tex.

Tells of Death Struggle

Captain Lucas told of a death struggle in which the bomber and flying boat got so close that "it was just like formation flying."

Both these great ships were hundreds of miles from their bases.

"We sighted the Jap off to our side going in the opposite direction and up around 8,000 feet," Lucas said. "My engineer, Technical Sergeant Chester Malleski, had gone back to get us some food. But I forgot all about sandwiches when I saw that other plane."

Lucas' Flying Fortress nosed around and started for the flying boat. Coming up from below and to one side, he surprised the enemy and started firing at the maximum range.

Immediately, the boat started weaving, trying to swing its stinger—a cannon in the tail—across the Flying Fortress. Lucas closed in to a thousand yards. Staff Sergeant Ed Perry reported he saw tracer bullets from the side guns manned by a fellow Minnesotan, Sergeant Vernon Nelson, of Ferguson Falls, score on the Jap's tail fin.

"The tracers went into the tail and right on out the other side," Perry said. "Then Nelson pulled his sights on the Jap tail gunner. That was the last of the tail cannon."

Gets in Close

Lucas' Fortress pressed home to close range.

"First we would be on one side and then on the other," Perry explained. "The Jap was trying to get down to the water and he would sidle up under us. Once we were almost wing tip to wing tip."

For 25 minutes the ships dugged it out, trading blows in a death battle which was carried on for 80 miles. The flying boat with machine guns firing wildly, twisted and turned, trying to throw off the persistent Army bomber.

Finally, Nelson and Malleski, the latter in the top turret, silenced the enemy's side gun and knocked out the number four engine. They then hit two more engines, setting them ablaze.

The enemy flying boat soon landed near one of the islands and turned toward shore. As he was taxiing for shelter, Captain Lucas flew low across his wing. The Fortress pulled up, the tail-gunner, Technical Sgt. Edward Speich, of Seymour, Conn., who had been complaining because he had not been able to get any shots, sprayed the Jap craft with his 50-caliber bullets. The plane exploded and burned.

Lucas' plane fired some 1,500 rounds of 50-caliber ammunition. Perry said "at least 50 per cent of our shots scored."

Although the Japs fired until they were forced down, they hit the Fortress only nine times, one of the hits being a cannon shell which tore a hole in the bomber's right wing. None aboard the Fortress was injured.

Crowley Seizes U.S. Copyrights To Mein Kampf

Leo T. Crowley, Alien Property Custodian, announced yesterday his office had seized American copyrights covering Hitler's Mein Kampf and the royal contract and license agreement governing American publication of the volume.

Reynold and Hitchcock, American publishers of the book, estimated recently that about 253,000 copies of the American edition had been sold.

Crowley's office said that "about \$200,000 in royalty payments due the author and his German publishers" had accumulated since the last payment was made September 1, 1939. These royalties, together with those from future sales, will be credited to the Alien Property Custodian.

Daughter Born to Wife of Missing Pilot



SHE'S FOUR DAYS OLD—Mrs. Rae Lynn, wife of Lieut. William G. Lynn, Jr., missing Air Forces pilot, poses with her 4-day-old daughter, Nancy, in Los Angeles. Lynn, the first American pilot downed over Europe in this war, was reported missing July 4 after a bombing raid over Nazi-occupied Holland.

Rep. Dies Names Government Employees He Links to Communist Front Organizations

By Edward Ryan
Post Staff Writer

Representative Dies (Democrat) of Texas charged yesterday that a group of Government employees is operating a Communist front organization in Washington, while similar organizations are being financed by a \$750,000 fund of which an Agriculture Department economist is a trustee.

At the same time Dies accused Attorney General Biddle of having made a "farce" of an investigation of the loyalty of some 1100 Federal workers and urged that a House appropriations committee look into Biddle's handling of the probe.

In a 90-minute speech to the House, Dies, chairman of the committee on un-American activities, named a score of Government officials who, he said, were affiliated with the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties "or its District of Columbia chapter, the Washington Committee for Democratic Action." He added that Biddle, in a memorandum, had found both these to be Communist front organizations, "and on the basis of overwhelming evidence, we concur in the Attorney General's judgment."

Legacy Provides Funds

As for the financing, Dies declared that the principal source of funds by which Communist front organizations are able to operate today "is the legacy of the late Robert Marshall who, until his death some two years ago, was a high Federal Government official employed in the Department of Interior."

"Robert Marshall, the son of a rich man, left an estate which has been formally valued at \$1,545,070.41," Dies said. "One half of this estate was set aside in the will of the deceased for 'the promotion and advancement of an economic system in the United States based upon the theory of production for use and not for profit.'"

Among the trustees of this Robert Marshall foundation, said Dies, is Gardner Jackson, who is a principal economist in the Agriculture Department, at a salary of \$5000 a year.

Dies criticized Attorney General Biddle for failing to add Jackson to the two Government employees who had been dismissed as a result of the Justice Department investigation.

Other Employees Listed

In addition to Jackson, Representative Dies listed as Government employees who had affiliated with the federation or the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, the following:

Hugh Miller, senior Bituminous Coal Commission attorney, receiving \$4000 a year. (It was said at Miller's office that he was out of town, and entering the Army on Saturday.)

Allice Barrows, listed as a \$4800 specialist for the Office of Education. (The office of Miss Barrows reported that she had retired from the Government service a month ago, and is now in New York City.)

Harry C. Lamberton, head attorney for the Rural Electrification Administration, at a salary of \$5000. (A telephone inquiry to the REA produced the report that Lamberton had gone with the REA to St. Louis when the agency was shifted there in the Government's decentralization program.)

Jay Dels, editor and writer for the Federal Security Agency at a salary of \$4000. He was not reached for comment.

Milton V. Freeman, assistant solicitor for the Securities Exchange Commission, salary \$5500. (The SEC said Freeman has been transferred to Philadelphia, also in the decentralization program.)

Eugene C. Holmes, \$10-a-day consultant for the Office of War Information.

Teresa Liss, \$2600 statistician for the Office of Price Administration.

Woodrow J. Sandler, former \$3200 attorney for the National Labor Relations Board, on military leave since August 22.

Helen Watman, \$2200 law clerk in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Merle Vincent, \$7250, director of the Labor Department hearings branch. (It was said that Vincent too, is now stationed principally out of Washington, and has his office in New York.)

Jackson declined to comment on Dies' statements.

Henry T. Hunt, \$3600 attorney for the Federal Works Agency. (Hunt, answering an inquiry by a Post reporter, observed that he had never been a Communist nor member of an organization advocating overthrow of the Government by force. He served with the A. E. F. in the last war, Hunt said, and recently tried to get back in the Army, but was turned down because he was 66. Both of his sons are now serving with the Navy, Hunt said.)

NVA Division Director

Mary McLeod Bethune, salary \$2250, director of the Division of Negro Affairs in the National Youth Administration.

George Slaff, Federal Power Commission attorney, salary \$9000. (Slaff declined to comment on Dies' charges.)

A. C. Shire, director of the technical division of the Federal Housing Authority, salary \$7500. (Shire was reported out of town and expected back today.)

E. Franklin Frazier, \$2400 employee in the division of American Negro studies.

Robert Morris Lovett, \$5800, secretary of the Virgin Islands, and now stationed there.

William Pickens, \$5000 securities promotion specialist for the Treasury Department. (Pickens declined to comment.)

Edward Scheunemann, OPA employee.

Dies said that the list included only those who had publicly affiliated themselves with the Federation of Constitutional Liberties or its Washington Committee for Democratic Action.

Photostats of Checks

In addition, said Dies, "we assert positively on the basis of the evidence now in our possession that there are now several hundred Federal Government employees affiliated with the Washington Committee for Democratic Action."

Dies also read into the record photostats of checks paid out by the Robert Marshall Foundation before and after the war started to individuals and organizations, and said these amounts were included:

American Guardian, Oklahoma newspaper, \$3000; American Youth Congress, \$10,250; Farm Research, \$2500; Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America, \$22,500; Federated Press, \$3250; Frontier Films, \$6000; Gerald Harris, \$1000; Highlander Folk School, \$2800; International Juridical Association, \$500; Methodist Federation for Social Service, \$500; National Negro Youth Congress, \$750; Southern School for Workers, \$2000; U. S. Week, \$6000. Each of these, said Dies, had been "distinctly Communist or pro-Communist in their affiliations and policies."

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Dreiser Holds He's Victim of Four Freedoms

By the Associated Press

Port Huron, Mich., Sept. 24.—Theodore Dreiser, American novelist who was barred from making public speeches or statements in Canada this week because of remarks the Canadian Government said were anti-British, described himself here today as "the number one victim of the four freedoms."

Dreiser made this statement to a newsmen who encountered him on a street corner shortly before the novelist left for Detroit.

Dreiser came here after a scheduled address in Toronto was canceled when he was quoted in a Toronto newspaper as saying that "I would rather see the Germans in England, than those damn aristocratic horse-riding snobs there now."

Asked to comment on the Canadian ban on his statements, Dreiser said he had nothing to say. Of newspaper editorials regarding the Canadian episode, the author said, "I don't give a damn about those comments. I've been getting them all my life."

To a question whether he felt England and the United States were giving sufficient aid to Russia, Dreiser said, "I think the United States is doing very well but I don't think Great Britain is doing a thing."

Sidelights on the War Russians Use Concealed Bridges

New York, Sept. 24 (P).—Russian ingenuity in the use of concealed bridges for retreat and counterattack in the battle of the Don Bend, draws plaintive comment from Il Giornale D'Italia of Rome.

"The Soviets," said the newspaper in a dispatch broadcast today by the Berlin radio, "built several dozen bridges across that river (the Don) which were, however, completely invisible to Italian ground troops and also to the air force because they were laid about a foot and a half below the water's surface."

Moving up or withdrawing, the Russians waded knee-deep across these bridges by night. The dispatch said the trick was discovered when a Russian soldier pursued by Italian infantrymen escaped by striding across one of the spans.

Says Lady Astor

Cheltenham, England, Sept. 24 (P).—Lady Astor told an audience here yesterday that Russia's great enemy in Britain is the British Communist.

"I would not mind sitting on the platform with a Russian Communist," the American-born member of Parliament said, "but I would not be seen dead with a British Communist."

Japs Short of Men

New York, Sept. 24 (P).—Evidence of a Japanese manpower shortage, especially on farms, was contained today in a Tokyo dispatch broad-

cast by the Berlin radio that high school and university students and soldiers would be used this year to help harvest Japan's crops. The broadcast said many Japanese soldiers would be detached from military service for this work.

Massacre in India

New Delhi, Sept. 24 (P).—When an Allied military plane crashed west of Narayanpur, all survivors were massacred by a mob, it was revealed today in the Indian Legislative Assembly.

Probing alleged excesses of military police in dealing with mobs, the Assembly heard of the plane crash and massacre from Sir Sultan Ahmed. He said the plane crashed last Friday.

Less Food for Britons

Edinburgh, Scotland, Sept. 24 (P).—The forecast that Britons will eat even less in the next year than in the first three years of the war so that their armies may attack in Europe was made by Food Minister Lord Woolton today.

Whatever measures he takes henceforth will be aimed at conserving the nation's resources "for more active prosecution of the war," he said in a speech here.

Vichy AA in Action

Berlin, Sept. 24 (By Official German Wireless) (P).—Vichy's anti-

aircraft batteries went into action today when an airplane of unknown nationality flew over the capital of unoccupied France, reports from Paris said tonight.

Acid Indigestion

Relieved in 5 minutes or / double your money back / When you stomach acid causes indigestion, heartburn, gas, sour stomach and nervousness, double your money back on a bottle of Deafened. No indigestion, heartburn, gas, sour stomach or nervousness left behind.



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That Especially Smart Piece of Furniture

you are seeking to perfect a room, is very probably here

Even though you are not quite certain just what table, sofa or chair would give your room that lift out of the ordinary, come browse about on our Sixth Floor, where we believe you will find it. For here are distinctive pieces to inspire the decorator in you. We cite examples, but the real fun is picking and choosing for yourself or with our helpful guidance.

- A—Short Sofa** with single seat cushion and fringed base. Intrinsically simple in design, it harmonizes with traditional or modern groupings. Blue, rose or gold cotton brocatelle cover... **\$127.50**
- B—Chinese Coffee Table**—smart red lacquer finish on mahogany. 46 hospitable inches **\$47.50**
- C—Mahogany Magazine End Table** with roomy, orderly shelves. Old English design, **\$14.75**
- D—Enchantingly Different Dinette Set**—lighthearted Riviera white brushed finish on applewood table. Blackamoor patterned cotton chintz brightens the matching chairs. 5 pieces, set... **\$181.50**
- E—Lounge Chair** of gracious proportions and unusual comfort. Tufted back and spring down seat cushion. Blue cotton brocatelle accented with plum or blue edging, **\$59.50**
- F—Carlton Table Desk**, unusual beauty in its crescent shape. Mahogany with leather writing surface... **\$99.50**
- G—Mirror Coffee Table**, cynosure of every applauding eye, **\$65**

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PLANTERS 2
HOT-FRESH-ROASTED 16 LBS.
PEANUTS 45¢

MIXED NUTS 75¢
ROASTED FRESH DAILY & SALTED IN PURE CREAMERY BUTTER

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WPB Majority Sees Threat to Wage Control

Higher farm prices will inevitably mean increased demands for higher wages and an abandonment of the present attempt to check wages under the 15 per cent "Little Steel" wage stabilization formula, a majority of the War Labor Board has become convinced, it was learned yesterday.

All the labor members and most public members were reported to believe that WLB will be forced to take its lid off wages if the farm bloc succeeds in its present drive to write higher farm prices into price control legislation.

Although individual members of the board refrained from commenting on the pending legislation, their associates reported that they were greatly concerned with the threat to wage stabilization presented by the farm bloc's demands.

Meanwhile, Philip Murray, president of the C. I. O., charged that the President's anti-inflation program was "now being sabotaged" and urged that the price control bill be enacted "without the threatened amendments from the farm bloc leaders in Congress who are not really thinking of the best interests of the farmers or of the people but rather are prompted by selfish motives."

"Fairly for farm prices is the standard demanded by President Roosevelt," Murray stated in a circular letter to all C. I. O. affiliates. "It is the standard that must be embraced in the legislation demanded by the President. (A price control bill passed by the House Wednesday and sent to the Senate would lift parity 12 1/2 per cent.) Murray also attacked the pending tax bill as inadequate and accused the Office of Price Administration of "putting" with rationing instead of attacking it on "an over-all democratic basis."

With regard to WLB's "little steel" formula, it was pointed out that it was based on the assumption that the cost of living would remain relatively stable for the duration of the war. The formula recognized the existence of a 15 per cent increase in the cost of living between January 1, 1941, and May 15, 1942, and provided that workers were entitled to a result of higher farm prices, WLB was reported feeling that fairness would require an adjustment of the formula upward. Thus, a 20 or 25 per cent or even greater increase over January 1, 1941, levels might be permitted.

New Inflation Spiral
This would only result in the starting of another spiral of inflation by opening the way to a large number of new wage increases, it was said. However, the adjustment would be inevitable if farmers received favored treatment, because the pressure for additional wage increases would be too great, WLB officials believe.

As now set up, the "little steel" formula is operating to deny wage increases to most workers since more than two-thirds of workers in manufacturing industries have received increases of at least 15 per cent since January 1, 1941. However, if the formula were adjusted upward, most workers would be entitled to some wage increases, it was reported.

One WLB official stated yesterday that the "little steel" formula was threatened by opposition from labor when it was first announced, but was now threatened by the farm bloc's reluctant support had been secured.

Murray's circular letter made no mention of wages—a tacit indication that he was accepting the "little steel" formula even though it had operated to reduce a demand of \$1 a day from his union, the Steel Workers—to 44 cents a day. The Maryland-District C. I. O. Industrial Union Council joined Murray in attacking the House-passed bill as "a mockery of price control," and asserted that "the crowd who voted for this bill for the most part consisted of the spokesmen for the rich farmers and the food trusts, and appeasement Republican politicians who only the day before had cynically pledged their support to President Roosevelt."

'Heavy Scrap' Drive Planned

WANTED:

Lawn mowers
Iron fencing
Iron ornamental work
Garden implements
Washing machines
Refrigerators
Stoves
Flat irons
Steam radiators
Heaters
Safe parts
Automobile parts
License plates
Chains
Batteries
Furnace parts
Pokers
Coal tongs
Fireplace grates
Andirons
Coal scuttles
Door knobs
Door hinges
Keys
Chandeliers
File cabinets
Metal bedsteads
Electric fans
Electric toasters
Metal paperweights
Metal letter openers
Metal doorknobs
Plane strings
Coshangers
Fire extinguishers
Locks
Hardware trim
Springs
Old knives, pans, pots, scissors
Lamps and lighting fixtures
Metal ash trays, bowls, statues,
vases, metal garden furniture
Radios, screens made of brass
or copper
Sleds, ice skates
Vacuum cleaners
Bathtubs

UNWANTED:

Tin cans
Old razor blades
Tin roofing
Flare
Safes (unless dismantled)
Refrigerators (unless dismantled)
Old automobiles

Civic Associations To Hear Rep. Paddock

Representative George A. Paddock (Republican of Illinois), will be the principal speaker at the fall meeting of the Federation of Civic Associations which will be held at 8 p. m. tonight in the Boardroom of the District Building.

Representative Paddock will discuss his pending bill in Congress which would provide for a delegate from the District of Columbia to the House of Representatives.

Dr. Edward Harris, president of the organization, will preside.

SCRAP, from Page 1.

side of Seventeenth Street Northwest above Pennsylvania, a site acquired by the State Department for an annex, condemned but never used.

The Federal Works Agency said, however, that aside from finishing the demolition of a burned garage and the razing of some frame shacks, there are no plans for completing the leveling of the structures, which include the old Court of Claims Building.

The Court of Claims Building itself contributed much scrap yesterday, as did the Soldiers' Home. Suggestions that the fence around the Soldiers' Home be torn down and put on the scrap pile brought a response that this would be done if the demolition of fences on other Government property—such as national cemeteries and parks—be made a national policy.

However, it was pointed out by a Soldiers' Home official that if the iron fence were taken down, some substitute would have to be provided, both for the protection of the property and the safety of the neighborhood.

"Railway" Salvage

Washington's own railway contribution is being fostered by Jeffrey Perley, 15, of 3811 Norton Place Northwest, who is sponsoring a movement—which he hopes will become national—for all boys 10 to 15 years old to give their electric trains and mechanical builder sets to the cause. Jeffrey figures that there would be an average of 25 pounds of steel given by eight million children, which would add 1000 tons of metal to the arsenal.

Through his Boy Scouts, he has already rounded up seven sets for the scrap pile. Still on the youth front, the Connecticut Avenue Junior War Workers have scoured their neighborhood and brought up 20,180 pounds of scrap metal. A room in the Uptown Theater has been set aside for headquarters, and a depot set up in a nearby filling station. War stamps are given as prizes for the largest collection—the record so far being one contribution of 45 tons of metal found in the Zoo.

Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, has suggested that 16 statues set around the grounds of the Library about 15 feet from the floor could well be given for scrap metal. MacLeish says nobody knows whom they represent, and they are serving no purpose at all. Final word on the disposition of the statues must come from David Lynn, Architect of the Capitol, who is out of town.

Tenants Allowed to Share Cost of Conversion to Coal

Rent increases, if the tenant consents, may be allowed by landlords in rent-ceiling areas to help defray the cost of converting oil-burning furnaces to coal, the Office of Price Administration announced last night.

Only because of the emergency created by heating oil shortages, it was emphasized, is OPA permitting this one exception to its maximum rent regulation which specifically prohibits any agreement between tenant and landlord for a rent higher than the maximum legal limit.

Under an amendment to rent regulations, to be issued today, a landlord and tenant may enter into an agreement to share the cost of changing a furnace from oil to coal. The terms of the agreement must be submitted to local rent directors and may be put into effect unless the director registers his disapproval within five days.

Landlords Can Apply

Paul M. O'Leary, deputy OPA administrator in charge of rationing, urged landlords and tenants to take advantage of the new order without delay.

"Do it now if you want to be assured of comfortable rooms this winter," said O'Leary. "Burning coal this winter will be the only way anyone can assure himself of room temperatures to which he has been accustomed."

OPA explained that in addition to sharing with his tenant the cost of converting from oil to coal, a landlord may apply at his area rent office for a rent increase if he installs insulation of a "substantial nature," designed to conserve heat. Such installations might include storm windows, weather stripping, etc. Minor installations would not be allowed as a basis for rent increases.

First Freight Priority

This development yesterday followed a move by the War Production Board to give a list of approximately 390 chemicals and commodities for the armed services, the Maritime Commission, the War Shipping Administration and lend-lease a transportation priority rating above that assigned to fuel oil and gasoline.

The move followed a call by Deputy Petroleum Coordinator Ralph Davies for reduction of tank car shipments of gasoline into the East Coast so that fuel oil shipments to New England may be increased. WPB sources, however, declared that the tank car priorities order would have no further effect on East Coast gasoline and oil importations.

The priorities were scheduled in a certification of necessity issued by the Office of Defense Transportation by WPB Chairman Donald M. Nelson. It marked the first time in this war that a system of priorities has been invoked in the handling of rail shipments.

Minister of War Of Hungary Resigns

London, Sept. 24 (AP)—The Vichy radio reported tonight that Gen. Karoly Bartha, Hungarian Minister of War, has resigned—and has been succeeded by Col. Gen. William Nagy. The radio quoted a Budapest dispatch.

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BOTTLED-IN-BOND DOUGHERTY'S
BOURBON

FULL QUART
2.19
CASE, \$25.50

A fine, full-flavored,
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Post Want Ads Bring Results

Let's not have another October, 1918!

In the last war, October, 1918, was a black month for the United States.

Black not because of military defeats—but because thousands of people, both soldiers and civilians, lay sick and dying from a "Flu" epidemic that killed more Americans than the enemy ever did.

And one of the causes for the rapid spread of the disease was reported by authorities as "transmission through eating and drinking utensils."

The same wartime conditions—the big army camps, the

crowded cities with more workers and fewer doctors—exist today.

That's why, in offices and school cafeterias—in lunch rooms, fountains, and other public eating places—in factories—in the Army and in the Navy—safe, sanitary paper cups and containers are playing a vital part in protecting America's health.

So far, the Cup and Container industry is meeting every demand. But if the time ever comes when demand exceeds plant capacity, you'll naturally be glad to give up purely "convenience" uses at home for essential ones—like these...

Wartime and public health needs for paper cups and containers must come first!

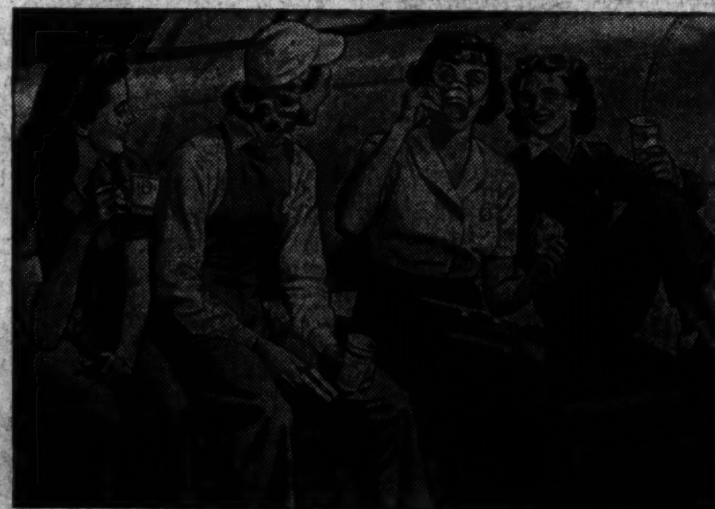


These hard guys like soft drinks! And the soda fountains on the big battle-wagons, aircraft carriers, cruisers, and destroyers serve 'em in paper cups and containers! Paper cups need no washing—won't break—won't shatter in action!

The Public Health Committee of The Cup and Container Institute

BUY MORE U. S. WAR BONDS AND STAMPS!

The Cup and Container industry is operating at full plant capacity. In contributing its share to the war effort, it uses a minimum of critical materials, manpower, and transportation.

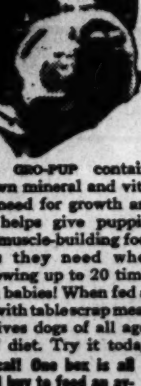


Saving precious time—two ways! Paper cups and containers are helping to build extra planes, tanks, guns—by saving thousands of man-hours in feeding workers! Mobile canteens, using paper cups and containers, bring meals right to the men. Even more important, time lost through illness—through colds and other communicable diseases—is cut down by using safe, sanitary, paper cups and containers!



Safeguarding America's health! No shortage the enemy ever conceived of could be as damaging to our war effort as an epidemic! The "Flu" epidemic of the last war not only killed more than ten times as many Americans as did the enemy—it kept multitudes of workers from their wartime jobs... caused untold lost man-hours in war production! That's why the Armed Forces, public eating places, schools, offices, war plants, and other factories now get their paper cups and containers—first!

YOU OUGHT TO SEE HOW PUPPIES GROW ON GRO-PUP!



Kellogg's GRO-PUP contains every known mineral and vitamin dogs need for growth and vigor! It helps give puppies bone- and muscle-building food essentials they need when they're growing up to 20 times faster than babies! When fed as suggested with table-top meat, GRO-PUP gives dogs of all ages a splendid diet. Try it today.

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WAR BONDS
AND STAMPS
Regularly



Compare these 274 prices with what you have been paying. If you shop elsewhere. Once you do we are certain you'll agree that Safeway can save you money every day in the week, every week in the year. Safeway, of course, carries many other items which carry proportionate savings. Safeway makes many savings in distribution costs. These savings are passed on to you. While Safeway does not believe in selling below cost, we will meet such prices if others make them. Safeway's convenient locations mean additional savings . . . savings in time and in transportation costs.

CANNED VEGETABLES

Shoe Peg Corn Dainty	2	No. 2 can	23c
Green Beans Dainty Sliced	2	No. 2 can	29c
Green Beans Gardenside Cut	2	No. 2 can	23c
Lima Beans	2	No. 2 can	19c
Tiny Whole Beets Fame	2	No. 2 can	18c
Cut Beets Fame	2	No. 2 can	23c
Shoe String Beets Comstock	2	No. 2 can	19c
Diced Beets Fame	2	No. 2 can	10c
Sliced Beets Comstock	2	No. 2 can	23c
Potatostix O. & C.	2	No. 2 can	9c
Mixed Vegetables Fame	2	No. 2 can	19c
Corn Reeser's Golden Bantam	2	No. 2 can	11c
Corn Golden Bantam	2	No. 2 can	25c
Peas Sugar Belle	2	No. 2 can	29c
Sweet Peas Snider's Little Gem	2	No. 2 can	29c
Tomatoes Fame Fancy	2	No. 2 can	25c
Tomatoes Fame Fancy	2	No. 2 can	17c
Standard Tomatoes	2	No. 2 can	19c

DESSERTS

Peaches Taste Tell Halves	2	No. 2 can	19c
Pears Highway Bartlett	2	No. 2 can	19c
Applesauce White House	3	No. 2 can	25c
Kadota Figs Sundown	2	No. 2 can	25c
Jell Well Gelatines & Puddings	3	No. 2 can	16c
Royal Gelatines & Puddings	3	No. 2 can	19c
Kre-mel Desserts	3	No. 2 can	13c
Lemon Pie Filling My-T-Fine	2	No. 2 can	5c
Ice Cream Mix Junket	3	No. 2 can	25c
Junket Powders	3	No. 2 can	25c
Minute Tapioca	2	No. 2 can	12c

BEVERAGES

Nob Hill Coffee	lb.	24c
Edwards Coffee	In the new Victory: Roast Ground when you buy lb.	26c
Oriente Coffee	lb.	30c
Maxwell House Coffee	lb.	32c
Wilkins Coffee	lb.	30c
Instant Postum	4-oz. can	23c
Instant Postum	8-oz. can	39c
Cocoma	4-oz. can	21c
Cocoma	8-oz. can	39c
Ovaltine	4-oz. can	33c
Ovaltine	14-oz. can	56c
Cocoa	Walter Baker's 2 14-lb. cans	19c
Cocoa	Walter Baker's 2 1-lb. cans	16c

SALAD DRESSINGS

Duchess Salad Dressing	pt.	22c
Duchess Salad Dressing	pt.	35c
Cascade Salad Dressing	pt.	25c
Miracle Whip Salad Dressing	pt.	23c
Miracle Whip Salad Dressing	pt.	37c
Nu Made Mayonnaise	8-oz. jar	15c
Nu Made Mayonnaise	pt.	27c
Nu Made Mayonnaise	pt.	45c
Piedmont Mayonnaise	pt.	25c
Piedmont Mayonnaise	pt.	43c
Kraft Mayonnaise	8-oz. jar	17c
Kraft Mayonnaise	pt.	29c
Hellman's Mayonnaise	pt.	31c
Kraft's French Dressing	8-oz. jar	14c
Hellman's French Dressing	8-oz. jar	17c
Kraft's Thousand Island Dressing	8-oz. jar	18c
Durkee's Famous Dressing	10-oz. bot.	29c

SYRUPS—JELLIES

Waffle Syrup Karo	15-1/2-lb. glass	15c
Karo Syrup Blue Label	15-1/2-lb. glass	14c
New England Syrup	pt.	17c
King Syrup	15-1/2-lb. bot.	13c
King Syrup	5-lb. bot.	18c
Log Cabin Syrup	12-oz. glass	17c
Maple Syrup Gold Cup	8-oz. jar	21c
Vermont Maid Syrup	12-oz. bot.	17c
Sleepy Hollow Syrup	12-oz. bot.	15c
Champion Syrup	12-oz. bot.	29c
Melasses Brer Rabbit Green Label	15-oz. glass	14c
Honey Lake Shore	16-oz. glass	23c
Grape Jelly Schimmel's	8-oz. jar	25c
Apple Jelly Musselman's	10-oz. glass	10c
Currant Jelly Schimmel's	8-oz. jar	15c
Apple Butter	8-oz. jar	15c
Marmalade Mott's Apple-Orange	11-oz. glass	11c
Orange Marmalade Old Homestead	4-oz. jar	25c

DRY BEANS

Idaho White Beans	1-lb. pkz.	10c
Idaho White Beans	5-lb. pkz.	19c
Navy Beans	1-lb. pkz.	10c
Navy Beans	5-lb. pkz.	19c
Large Lima Beans	1-lb. pkz.	13c
Baby Lima Beans	1-lb. pkz.	10c
Michigan Pea Beans	2	15c

CHEESE

Cheese Spreads Kraft's	5-oz. glass	16c
Limburger Spread Kraft's	5-oz. glass	17c
Old English Spread Kraft's	5-oz. glass	19c
Cheese Kraft's American	1-lb. box	19c
Cheese Kraft's American	5-lb. box	61c
Cheese Kraft's Swiss	5-lb. box	67c
Pabst-ett Cheese	6-1/2-oz. shaker	15c
Grated Cheese American	4-oz. shaker	19c
Borden's Vera Sharp	8-oz. pkz.	21c
Snappy Cheese Shetford	4-oz. pkz.	12c
Smoked Cheese Kaukauna	8-oz. pkz.	29c
Phila. Cream Cheese Kraft's	4-oz. pkz.	9c

CAKES—CRACKERS

Soya Crackers Nabisco	5-1/2-oz. pkz.	11c
Vanilla Wafers Loose-Wiles	8-oz. pkz.	17c
Graham's Pirat Gold	1-lb. pkz.	17c
Soda Crackers Busy Baker	1-lb. pkz.	17c
Soda Crackers Famous Flight	1-lb. pkz.	10c
Krispy Crackers	1-lb. pkz.	19c
Premium Crackers	1-lb. pkz.	19c
Educator Crax	1-lb. pkz.	17c
Bisco-Bits	1-lb. pkz.	10c
Hi-No Crackers	1-lb. pkz.	21c
Ritz Crackers	1-lb. pkz.	21c
Melba Toast Plain or Whole Wheat	5-1/2-oz. pkz.	15c

MAGARONI, SPAGHETTI, ETC.

Delmonico Macaroni or Spaghetti	5-oz. pkz.	8c
Delmonico Macaroni or Spaghetti	1-lb. pkz.	10c
Noodles Delmonico	5-oz. pkz.	5c
Mueller's Macaroni, Spaghetti or Noodles	5-oz. pkz.	8c
Noodles Delmonico	1-lb. pkz.	13c
Tenderoni Van Camp's 1 package	2	19c
Macaroni Dinner Kraft's	1-lb. pkz.	9c
Spaghetti Dinner Vimco	1-lb. pkz.	18c
Spaghetti Dinner Chef Boyardee	1-lb. pkz.	31c

SOAPS—CLEANSERS

Toilet Soap Lifebuoy	4 cakes	25c
Lava Soap	4 cakes	6c
Fels-Naptha Soap	4 cakes	5c
P. & G. Soap	6 cakes	25c
O. K. Soap	3 cakes	11c
Ivory or Swan Soap	3 cakes	17c
Ivory or Swan Soap	3 cakes	29c
Ivory Flakes or Snow	12-1/2-oz. pkz.	22c
Lux Flakes	12-1/2-oz. pkz.	22c
Su-Purb Soap Granulated	2	39c
Duz Granulated	2	22c
Chipsa Flakes	2	22c
Rinso Granulated	2	22c
Oxydol	2	22c
Su-Purb Soap Granulated	2	39c
Oxydol or Rinso Giant Size	2	62c
Duz Giant Size	2	62c
Sunbrite Cleanser	2	9c

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Vano Cleaning Fluid	pt.	25c
Clorox Bleach	pt.	19c
White Magic Bleach	pt.	8c
Silver Polish Gorham's	jar	23c
Cream Polish O'Ceard	jar	19c
Liquid Wax Aero	jar	23c
Johnson's Glo-Coat	jar	59c
Borax 20-Mule Team	5-lb. pkz.	25c
Saniflush or Drano	can	18c
Pot Cleaners Duckling	2	15c
Gloss Starch Argo	jar	7c
Brooms Red Handle	each	41c
Mop Sticks	each	19c
Mop Heads	each	25c
Scrub Brushes	each	10c
Three-In-One Oil	5-oz. can	19c
Mazda Bulbs 25, 40, 50 or 60 Watt	each	10c

ENRICHED FLOUR

Kitchen Craft	5-lb. sack	25c
Kitchen Craft	15-lb. sack	49c
Gold Medal	5-lb. sack	27c
Gold Medal	15-lb. sack	57c
Pillsbury	5-lb. sack	27c
Pillsbury	15-lb. sack	58c
Washington Plain	5-lb. sack	29c
Washington Plain	15-lb. sack	59c
Washington Self-Rising	15-lb. sack	55c

CEREALS

Grape Nut Flakes	2	17c
Corn Flakes Kellogg's or Post Toasties	5-oz. pkz.	5c
Post Bran Flakes	5-oz. pkz.	9c
Kellogg's All-Bran	16-oz. pkz.	18c
Post Tens Variety Cereals	pkz.	21c
Rice Krispies Kellogg's	pkz.	11c
Puffed Rice Quaker	2	21c
Puffed Wheat Quaker	2	19c
Cheerios	pkz.	12c
Shredded Wheat Nabisco	2	23c
Wheaties	2	21c
Quaker Oats Quick or Regular	20-oz. pkz.	10c
Cream of Wheat Regular or 5 Minute	20-oz. pkz.	24c
Wheatena	pkz.	21c
Hominy Grits	24-oz. pkz.	9c

JUICES

Prune Juice Sunsweet	32-oz. bot.	18c
Prune Juice Holly	32-oz. bot.	17c
Grapefruit Juice Silver Nip	2	25c
Grapefruit Juice Silver Nip	46-oz. can	27c
Grapefruit Juice Townhouse	46-oz. can	25c
Apple Juice White House	2	17c
Cranberry Juice Ocean Spray	16-oz. bot.	13c
Vegetable Cocktail Gusto	2	19c
Vegetable Cocktail Gusto	46-oz. can	29c
Vegetable Cocktail V-8	16-oz. can	14c

CANNED MEATS

Potted Meat Armour's	2	11c
Smithfield Spread James River	2	11c
Deviled Ham Underwood's	2	14c
Deviled Ham Underwood's	2	25c
Liver Loaf E. Z. Serve	2	43c
Spiced Lunch Meat Morrell's	2	33c
Spam Lunch Meat	2	33c
Pigs Feet	2	15c

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Selected by experts, then it's shipped direct to Safeway. If it fails to satisfy you completely, we'll refund all your money.



APPLES

Are A



DELICIOUS EATING APPLES	4 lbs.	23c
JONATHAN COOKING or EATING APPLES	2 lbs.	11c
GRIMES GOLDEN COOKING or EATING	3 lbs.	14c
YORK APPLES FOR COOKING	1 lb.	5c

New Cabbage Firm Heads	lb.	3c
Fresh Green Kale	lb.	6c
Fresh Broccoli Tender, Green	lb.	13c
Red Sweet Potatoes	lb.	5c
Nancy Hall Sweets	lb.	5c
Maryland Gold Sweets	5 lbs.	23c

Tokay Grapes	2	19c
Brentwood Honeydews	lb.	8c
Potatoes U. S. No. 1	10	25c
Concord Table Grapes	2-lb. basket	29c

(Available Saturday)

TENDER CRISP

SPINACH	2 lbs.	15c
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* PRODUCE PRICES SUBJECT TO MARKET CHANGES *

BONED AND ROLLED SHOULDER

VEAL ROAST lb. 29c

BAKING CHICKENS Freshly Killed lb. 37c

Veal Roast Shoulder	lb.	21c
Rib Veal Chops	lb.	33c
Breast of Veal Sliced Stuffed	lb.	29c
Breast of Veal Bone In	lb.	13c
Boof Liver	lb.	29c
Fresh Picnics	lb.	29c
Turkeys Freshly Killed	lb.	43c
Dry Salt Backs	lb.	15c
Dry Salt Butts	lb.	15c
Dry Salt Bellies	lb.	15c

FRYERS PLYMOUTH ROCK Freshly Killed lb. 37c

★ SAVE WASTE FATS FOR EXPLOSIVES ★

Scrapple Bulk	2 lbs.	25c
Lamb Chops Shoulder Blade Cut	lb.	33c
Rib Lamb Chops	lb.	37c
Lamb Roast Shoulder with Neck & Breast	lb.	21c
Breast of Lamb Plain	lb.	15c
Longhorn Cheese	lb.	31c
Aged Cheese Land O' Lakes	lb.	39c
Loaf Cheese Three Varieties	1/2 lb.	9c
Sausage Meat All Pork	lb.	37c
Sausage Links All Pork	lb.	40c

Join the Thrift Parade to

SAFEWAY

INFLATION ... by Congressional command!

On Labor Day the President asked for legislation to control inflation. He promised wage stabilization. He asked the Congress to eliminate special provisions for a farm grab which the Farm Bureau Federation wrote into the price law last January.

The President said these things were necessary to win the war. He knows. And the people of the country believe him.

Last week Congress started work on legislation. This week the farmers came to town. They went to work on Congress. Not real farmers, these, but the white-collar farmers, the boys who are getting paid for representing (sic) the farmer. Day before yesterday the House of Representatives, pressured by these professionals, passed the most inflationary bill in the history of the United States. It does the very opposite of what the President asked. This bill would wreck present price controls and with them the war program. Isn't that a hell of a way for a democracy to fight a war? Isn't that a hell of a way for Congress to act?

Did we say Congress acted? Listen ...

The United Press reported yesterday:

"The Senate farm leaders, after receiving the proposed Berkeley compromise at an early morning session, took it to a Senate Agriculture meeting at which farm organization members were present. It was the opposition of the farm men which resulted in the rejection of the administration's suggestion."

And who were these "farm men" whose opposition rejected the administration proposal? Who was there? Albert Goss, representing not the public but the National Grange; H. E. Babcock, representing not the people but the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives; Charles E. Holman, representing not the public but the National Cooperative Milk Producers Federation; and a stand-in for Edward A. O'Neal, representing here no one but the American Farm Bureau Federation. These manicured sons of toil helped reject the administration's proposal!

Where were the representatives of the people?

Who spoke out for the Commander-in-Chief? A lone voice of statesmanship—one oasis in a desert of special privilege. Listen to a real Senator—a genuine representative of America, Prentiss Brown of Michigan: "It's a question of who is running this country," he said.

Yes, that's the issue. Can these special pleaders, O'Neal and his gang of lobbyists, wreck this Nation? Are representatives of all the people in Congress going to help a few of the people torpedo the President's desperate effort to control inflation?

Must it be said that while part of our manhood is once more firing shots heard around the world, others are jeopardizing their future ... while our finest manhood is fighting for liberty and justice, others are grabbing for special privilege?

There is one more desperate chance. That's the final vote, perhaps today. The country is waiting. Real Americans everywhere will read that roll call. So, Mr. Senator, think well before you vote to tie another balloon to the cost of living. Let common sense, and not politics, be your guide.

AS A PUBLIC SERVICE

we are calling attention to the peril of inflation ... a wrecked American dollar.

INTERNATIONAL LATEX CORPORATION • PLAYTEX PARK • DOVER DELAWARE

Scenes at Wreck of Three Trains in Dickerson Gulch

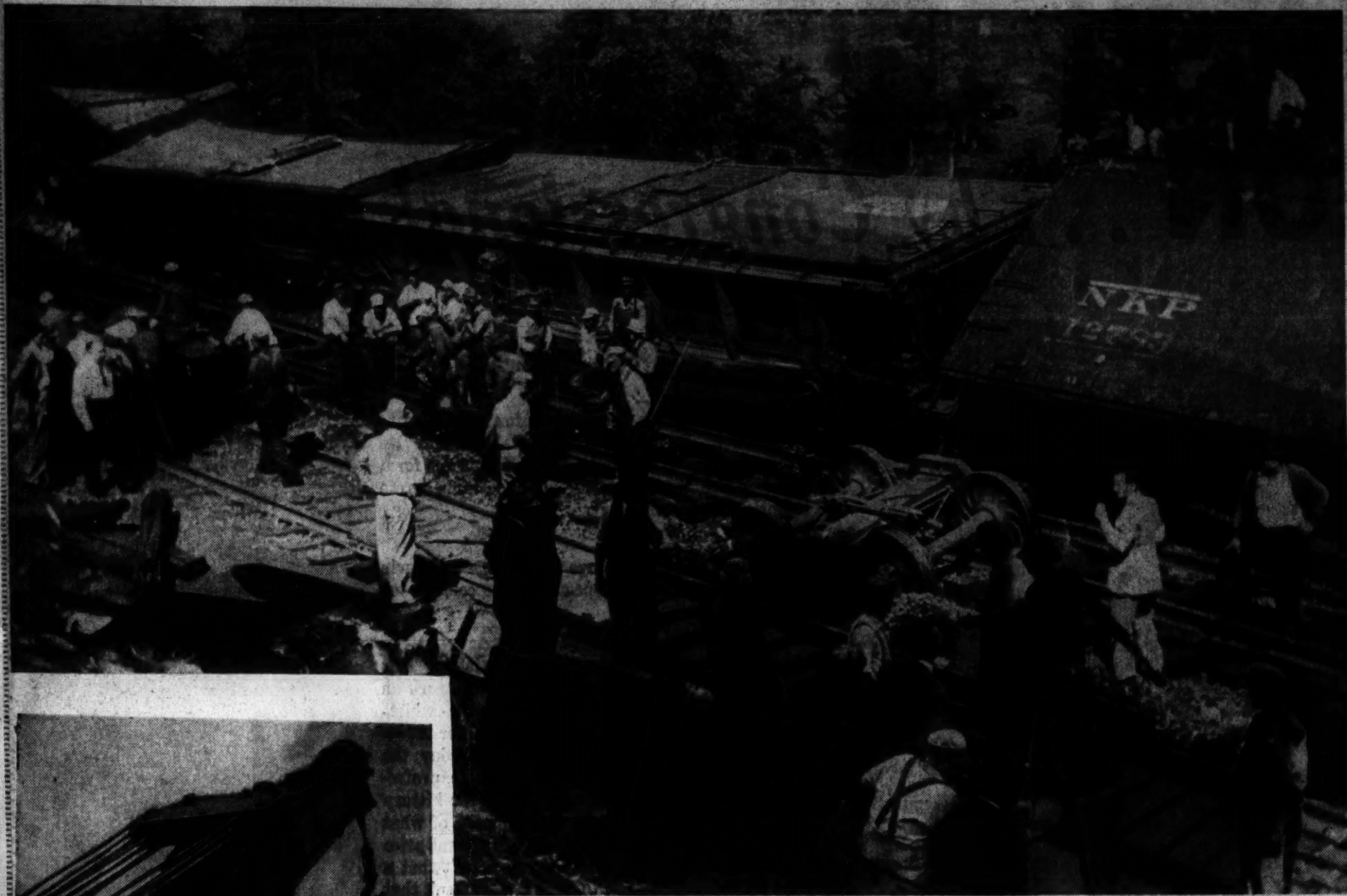


Photo by L. M. Laster and Jerry Birons

Derailed— Cars of a freight train are derailed and overturned and wreckage is strewn along the B. & O. tracks at Dickerson, Md., where three trains collided yesterday. Number of dead and injured is still undetermined.



Associated Press Photo

Search for Bodies— Volunteers play water on the smoldering wreckage of a freight and passenger train as a big crane lifts charred sections of the rear Pullman of the Capital-bound Cleveland Limited. Many were trapped in the car.



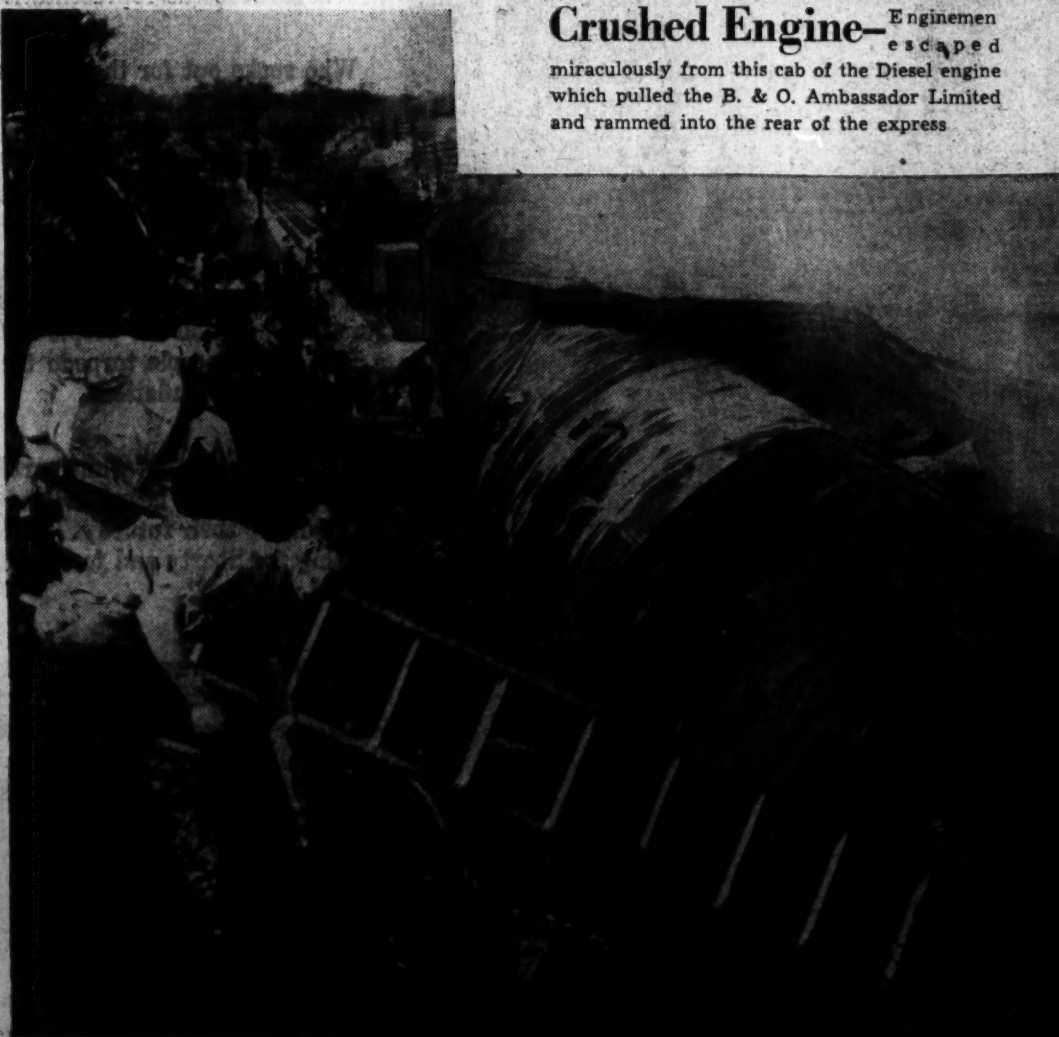
Associated Press Photo

Crushed Engine— Enginemen escaped miraculously from this cab of the Diesel engine which pulled the B. & O. Ambassador Limited and rammed into the rear of the express.



Post Staff Photo

Victim Removed— Rescue workers remove the body (arrow) of one of the victims of the wreck at Dickerson. The victim, a man, was crushed beneath the wreckage of the rear Pullman.



Rescue Workers— Volunteers with the aid of a fire ladder removed the enginemen from the smashed cab of the Diesel engine pulling the Ambassador Limited. It had crashed into the rear of the other Washington-bound train, telescoping the last car and hurtling in front of a passing fast freight.

The WASHINGTON Merry-Go-Round

By Drew Pearson

A Warning to U. S.

Major Robert S. Allen,
Third Army Maneuvers,
Leesville, La.Washington, D. C.,
September 24, 1942

Dear Bob:

MY BROTHER-IN-LAW has been visiting us and I am in a bad humor. I suppose I shouldn't be, because he is a swell guy, but every morning he gets on my nerves. He doesn't know how to read a newspaper. He sits at the breakfast table and musses the paper all up. He gets the sports pages mixed up with the society news, and the comics next to the war news. It's like seeing your best friend tortured. Then if he doesn't leave the paper in the bathroom, he jams it in his pocket and takes it downtown.



DREW PEARSON

It seems to me that if he realized all the time and effort which goes into a newspaper, all the cable tolls that are spent, all the lives that are risked on battle fronts, all the work we go to to double-check a story, he wouldn't be so disrespectful.

I admit he comes by it honestly, because his sister (my wife) is always complaining about the newspapers that get stacked up in the basement which I won't let her throw out. Once or twice when I have been out of town she has thrown them out anyway, causing me to go all the way up to the Library of Congress for duplicates.

But the other day I was reading through some of these old papers and the columns you and I wrote on the Spanish Civil War. It's history now, but sometimes you can learn a lot from history. It saves you from repeating mistakes.

U. S. Aided Hitler

EVERYONE realizes now that the Spanish Civil War was a miniature rehearsal of this war, and that if we could have stopped Hitler and Mussolini in Spain, it probably would have stopped them from starting the big show.

They were testing out the democracies. And the democracies failed in the test.

You remember that the great majority of the American people saw the Spanish War very clearly as the opening battle between the dictators and the democracies. The Gallup Poll showed this. The newspaper editorials showed this. The delegations of people who came to Washington to demand the lifting of the arms embargo showed this. The country, as usual, was far ahead of Washington, but the country couldn't do anything about it.

Despite this overwhelming sentiment, the public could not yet Roosevelt, the great leader of democracies, to act.

I remember that you, yourself, went to the White House and arranged a luncheon between the President and Senator Borah, in which Borah begged and implored that the Spanish government be given the right to buy arms here to protect itself. Hitler and Mussolini were pouring arms in to help their fellow dictator; yet the anti-dictators in Spain could get no help from us, the greatest democracy.

And not even Borah's eloquence could change the President.

You remember also that I went up to Hyde Park to talk to the President on this. He seemed to be sympathetic, but nothing happened. At the time we thought the State Department was sabotaging the White House, and there was no question but that a great many of the umbrella-carrying boys around Mr. Hull were heart and soul with Franco and believed that the dictators should have a better place in the sun.

U. S. Follows Britain

HOWEVER, there was another factor, and it wasn't entirely the church—though that counted too. It was the fact that for years it has been State Department policy to follow the lead of the British on all things pertaining to Europe. And the British Government wanted Franco to win.

Lord Halifax and Sir Eric Geddes and Sir Sammy Hoare and Sir John Simon and Chamberlain all were thinking of British investments in Spain, were worried about the Blum Socialist government in France, were scared to death over the effect of a Spanish Republican victory on British labor.

So we followed along with them. We followed the traditional policy the State Department has always followed—that in regard to all things European we take the cue from Britain.

Not many people outside Washington, or even in Washington realize how deeply that policy is imbedded in our system. For years it has been the first rule of the State Department in the morning, and the last rule at night. For a while it was based on sound logic, namely that we had no feet in the Atlantic and we must depend on the British.

But now things have changed, and I think it's time for the policy to change. I think it should change not merely because of our tragic mistake in following the British in Spain, not only because we now have a navy equal to Britain's in the Atlantic, but because we want to win the peace after this war.

Will This Be Last War?

THAT PEACE, as I see it, has got to be one in which we play a very important part. We can't back out of things immediately after the war is over as we did last time. We've got to stay in pitch and make sure that war is not going to crop up again in 20 years. If we don't do that, if we don't make sure that there isn't going to be another war for a long, long time, then—what's the use?

And the time to begin exercising our own independence regarding foreign policy is right now. Partnership in this war means shouldering political headaches as well as military headaches. But although we have to help defend India, we have nothing to say about the very difficult political factors which may bring the defeat of India. God knows we don't want the responsibility! But we have it whether we want it or not. And since British policy affects our policy in the Philippines, and our own color policy here at home, and in all the Pacific Islands, we might as well get in and pitch now.

This is not critical of the British people—though it may be critical of the old reactionary cabinet clique which balled things up on Spain and which still seems to be thinking about investments rather than winning the war.

Of course, the President has a lot to do, and can't attend to everything. But someone, somehow has got to get in and show the public that we can love the British, fight for the British, but not be the tail on the British political kite.

For if we don't iron this out right now I'm afraid that immediately the ink is dried on a peace treaty, reaction will set in. Our isolationist friends around Chicago will begin twisting the British lion's tail again, and we'll find ourselves going it alone—and heading for another war 20 years later.

DREW

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Huge in Size and Value!

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- Slim Underarm Envelopes, Slide Fastened, Frame Tophandles
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Smartest of styles and colors. Beautifully detailed. Some with plastic clasps. Black, and all correct Fall colors.

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GLEAMING RAYON SLIPS

Popular Four Gored Styles

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- Tailored or Novelty Trimmed Styles
- Sizes 32 to 44

Value-wise women from coast to coast choose Sears "Desirable" slips, because they know they will wear like iron. Lustrous rayon satin or crepe. Beautifully tailored. Tearable shade.

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- "Won't Ride Up" Stays Put All Day
- Swami Uplift Bust

Women a little on the stout side like these "Nu-Back" garments... they won't ride up no matter whether you're standing, stooping or sitting. Semi-built up model with slide fastener closing. All sizes.

Bladenburg & Wisconsin Stores

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Newest Shades... Full Fashioned!

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- Every Pair of Finest Wear-Tested Pure Silk
- Reinforced for Wear
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Yes, indeed they're sheer enough for your most important "date." Every pair ring free. Sizes 8½ to 10½. Popular shades.

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Boys' style Balmacaans, single or double breasted Reefers. New trench coat style or boxy types for coming cold weather needs. Fleeces, tweeds, plaids, plaid-backs, heringbone fleeces or Harris-type tweeds. Labeled to show fibre content. Sizes 12 to 20, 38 to 44.

At Three Department Stores



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SABLE DYED CONEY

\$4.44

Amazingly rich looking pelts, beautifully striped and blended to simulate precious sable. A coat that's good fashion now and for seasons to come. Misses and women's sizes. Price subject to Federal Excise Tax.

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Every Fur Coat carries a Rosecraft Fur Bond, which is your guarantee of value, style, quality and workmanship.



"Headed" for Fall Attention! Glorious Colors!

Glenrose Millinery

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Topflight hat fashions that you'll appreciate for their becomingness... their value... their low price. Casual, sport or dressy styles. Ribbon, stitching or feather details.

At Three Department Stores

NEW FALL DRESSES

Pretty casuals on the bright side! Slim and supple new date frocks! Classics that go on forever! One and two piece styles, tailored to perfection. Wonderful rayons, corduroys. Sizes 12 to 20 and 38 to 52.

4.50

Girl's 2-Pc. Double Duty

SKI PANTS & COAT SETS

Warmly interlined coats, single or double breasted styles, companioned to a comfy pair of slide fastened anorak ski pants. Warm as toast! Sizes 7 to 12.

8.50

SHIRT-STYLE BLOUSES

Convertible neck, breast pocket, short sleeves. White, solid colors or candy stripes. Sizes 32 to 40. Two for 1.00.

59c

POPULAR SWING SKIRTS

Fashion right plaids, also black, navy, brown, red, green or striped effects. Gored, swing, box or fashion-right plaids, also black.

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"Peggy Adair" SHOES

Favorites of Thousands of Women!

Truly the outstanding shoe buys of the year! Pumps, ties and stepins. Styles for every hour of the day, day and after, smooth leathers, alligator trims. Brown, tan or patents. High or medium heels. Sizes 3½ to 8.

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(Published every day in the year.)

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TELEPHONE NATIONAL 4300.

Friday, September 25, 1942.

Railroads And Wrecks

The wreck near Dickerson, Md., yesterday, in which at least 20 persons are believed to have been killed and 16 are known to have been injured, ended the remarkable safety record of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. For 23 years this system had been operated without any wreck involving loss of life or serious injury to passengers. It does not appear, however, that the tremendous stress under which the war has placed this and all other large railroad systems, especially in the East, directly contributed to the disaster. Both the passenger trains involved have been in operation on the same schedule for several years. That particular stretch of road is governed by automatic signals. But it would appear, from the statement of railroad officials, that the only protection given to the Cleveland-Washington night express, after it had been halted to repair some trouble with the air pumping apparatus, was the flagman posted some distance behind the rear of the train. Evidently the collision occurred just after the flagman had been recalled from the track by a signal from the locomotive.

Thus it would seem that, given the same coincidences, the accident was one that might as easily have occurred in normal times as in wartime. In normal times, however, the wisdom of permitting two express trains operating only a few minutes apart to occupy the same block might fairly be called into question. Today with the railroads called upon to move an utterly unprecedented volume of traffic, with inadequate equipment and with a considerable shrinkage of experienced personnel, it is difficult to see how radical safety reforms are to be expected. The strain which this enormous task and responsibility imposes on railroad men must be great indeed, though it is impossible to say how far, if at all, the strain may be a contributing factor in railroad accidents. But at any rate there have been this week three wrecks in as many days within a 75-mile radius of Washington.

Jaywalking

Commissioner Young's disclosure that pedestrians are involved in about 60 per cent of the traffic deaths here makes clear the need for pedestrians to watch their steps. Yet, during one day recently, police arrested 82 jaywalkers by way of routine business. This means that persons on foot are disregarding lights set up to offer them protection in the face of an increase in death on our streets. Although vehicular traffic has been lighter, this year's books show over a dozen deaths more than records showed at the same time last year. There is no point in trying to settle the old driver-walker argument as to which is more careless. Carelessness on the part of a motorist does not excuse carelessness on the part of the pedestrian. Safeguards are being maintained in Washington to protect both, and the least the average citizen can do is to take advantage of these safeguards and watch his step while on the streets.

A. I. U. Continues

The Commissioners' decision to retain and strengthen the Police Department's Accident Investigation Unit will be welcome news to those who have followed its work during the past two years. It has earned the applause of the press, automobile associations, the Board of Trade, the Commissioner's Traffic Advisory Council, and citizens' groups by bringing about an increase in arrests and convictions for traffic offenses in the District. The A. I. U. has also reduced to a new low the number of unsolved hit-and-run cases and it has freed precinct officers from accident investigation assignments to other duties. This body's statistical studies of how accidents are caused and by whom, as well as its employment of other means of public and Police Department traffic accident education, are credited with having much to do with the District's winning the National Safety Council award as the safest city in its class in 1940.

Although the A. I. U.'s staff has been somewhat reduced in numbers recently by loss to the armed services, the volume of local traffic has been likewise reduced.

It is therefore felt that A. I. U.'s continuance at its present size, plus an additional officer, will proportionately strengthen the force, allowing it better to cope with its job than at any time since its inception as an undermanned independent unit of the Police Department. Operating under the Traffic Bureau headed by Inspector Arthur E. Miller, well-trained founder of the unit, the A. I. U. will be under direct supervision of a captain. An additional officer will bolster the effectiveness of the unit by relieving Lieut. William Liverman, who has carried the sole responsibility of investigating serious accidents at any hour of the day or night. Lieutenant Liverman will thus have more time to serve as a consultant in questions of traffic safety.

Crisis In The Senate

No one who senses the temperament of the American people and the character of the global struggle in which we are involved can doubt that the Senate is face to face with one of the great crises of congressional history. The issues before it, as Senator Brown made clear yesterday, are staggering in their implications. They involve our ability to fight the war to a successful conclusion without incurring disastrous economic consequences. They involve the future of Congress, and thus, in some measure, the fate of the Nation. Certainly the Senate will fall pitifully short of its traditional stature if it fails to meet the challenge before it on these grounds.

The House went astray in its vote for revision of the parity formula because it saw only an unsolved farm problem. Legislators who have just returned from their homes in rural areas know that the farms of America are being denuded of the workers who have been heavily relied upon to keep our national bread basket overflowing. Farmers are alarmed because they cannot keep either their hired men or their sons. Thousands of both have been taken by the Army. Many other thousands have been lured away by the high wages paid in distant war-production plants. The National Farmers Union was merely stating a fact when it declared that "the Nation is moving to a manpower crisis without adequate plans and machinery to meet it."

It is very evident from the debate in the House that this manpower shortage was a big factor in the thumping victory which that body gave to the farm bloc. Members have reason to be concerned over the loss of producers on the farms. They have reason to be resentful over the Administration's failure to halt the inflationary rise in wages which has lured farm hands into industrial centers where they may or may not be needed in war industry. The tragedy of the situation is that the House struck out wildly at this dilemma, without considering the very real danger of toppling our economic and political systems.

Actually, of course, the higher farm-price ceilings approved by the House would not relieve the shortage of labor on the farm. It is doubtful whether agricultural prices could be raised to a point where the farmer would be able to compete with industry on even terms for labor under present conditions. The manpower problem must be solved by direct action preventing the aimless flow of workers hither and yon wherever a higher wage beckons. Such competition is suicidal when the services of every man and many women are required to support our war effort. At best the House bill would only intensify labor piracy that must be curbed and not encouraged.

Aside from this fact, the House permitted a minor sectional interest to obscure the national necessity. That was its most disturbing error. Even if the inflated farm-price ceilings voted by the House were an effective means of arresting rural migration, that action would be tragically short-sighted. For the welfare of farmers in these critical days is infinitely less important than the cause for which the United Nations are fighting. A split between the Chief Executive and Congress while we face foreign foes on every continent would be a calamity of the first order to the United Nations cause. It would be worth more to the Axis than several regiments of fresh troops with full equipment. We simply must not fight among ourselves while enemies are threatening us and the very existence of democratic government in the world is at stake.

The Post still has hope that the Senate will be guided by this major consideration. Yesterday's debate brought heartening indications that the fate of the Nation means more to many Senators from rural districts than the siren call of farm lobbyists. In great crises the Senate has often been known to shake itself free from local pressures and political forces, to the end that the national interest be served. Unless the present Senate is utterly unworthy of the tradition behind it, it will vote today or tomorrow for national unity. It will vote for effective wartime control over all prices and wages. It will uphold the faith of the people in their representatives at Washington. It will revoke the invitation which the House has given for presidential encroachment upon the legislative power. In short, it will vote for the stabilization of our imperiled

economy and for preservation of democratic processes in wartime. Then it can turn its full attention to the bungled problem of manpower control.

Supplies For Russia

The other day the Germans boasted that they had sunk 38 out of a total of 45 vessels in a convoy bound for Russia. This claim appeared so absurd on its face, particularly since the Nazis themselves had declared the convoy had had the protection of a large and powerful escort, that Berlin ultimately found it expedient to water down its original statement. The Nazis still insist, however, that at least 16 Allied cargo vessels of the convoy in question were sent to the bottom. On the other hand, the British Admiralty announced on Wednesday that while the convoy (which consisted of American, British and Russian merchant vessels) had been attacked in force by U-boats and German bomber planes "the great majority" of the ships had gotten through to north Russian ports.

The significance of this exchange of claims and counterclaims does not depend in any great measure on whether the German or the British claims are correct. The Germans have again and again proved themselves to be congenial liars when it comes to giving out information as to the damage their planes and U-boats have done. On the other hand, British figures of ship sinkings have repeatedly proved accurate. What is more important is that the episode makes it clear that the route to Murmansk and Archangel is again being employed even though, during the summer months, it proved to be the graveyard of convoys. In that season, the daylight period extended for 22 of the 24 hours. Now the days are shorter, the nights are longer and the seas north of the Scandinavian Peninsula are frequently cloud-covered and fog-bound. There is thus more of a chance of a convoy getting through safely than there was a month or two ago. Furthermore, there are indications that the protection now being given to convoys headed for Russia is far greater than was once the case.

In any event, it seems very clear that, regardless of risks, dangers and losses, Great Britain and the United States are determined to give Russia every possible material assistance in carrying on the war. This has not yet taken the form of opening a second front in Europe, a fact that has produced dissatisfaction in the Soviet Union. But the flow of supplies to Russia, badly interrupted during the summer months, when many ships bearing valuable cargoes for the Red army were sent to the bottom, now appears to be moving in volume again.

Louis-Conn Fight

Secretary Stimson has no choice, in our opinion, but to call off the Louis-Conn fight. So much friction and ill-will have been generated by the wrangle over distribution of the proceeds that even if the entire gate should go to Army Emergency Relief, as was originally intended when the Army sanctioned the fight, the benefit would still be subject to recriminations all along the line. This is clear from the nature of the criticism that has been leveled at the War Department, at the contestants and at the men to whom the contestants are financially obligated. Some of the criticism is obviously unfair. When the War Department approved the holding of the fight it was announced that neither of the contestants nor any "private interests" would get a cut of the gate. This was the Army's original stand, to which there can be no legitimate objection.

Yet the Army has been widely attacked for agreeing to let Louis and Conn accept a substantial portion of the anticipated proceeds in order to pay off their personal financial obligations. Promoters in charge of fight arrangements claim that the Army did, in fact, agree to this subsequently and got worried about it only when there was a resultant public uproar. The Army has yet to disprove this claim. But in any case, from the public standpoint, it looks now and probably will continue to look as though we have here a fine example of the tail wagging the dog. What started out to be exclusively a benefit affair for the Army wound up as a projected benefit for Louis, Conn, Promoter Mike Jacobs, Manager John Roxborough, and heaven only knows how many other lesser lights.

This has put the Army in an impossible position from which it will have to extricate itself as best it can. The voluntary rejection of all private shares in the fight proceeds would make it technically possible from the Army's standpoint to hold the match. But the Army, not to say the persons in charge of promoting the match, has lost considerable face, and we seriously doubt whether it can be regained by going on with the fight as if nothing had happened.

NOTE TO THE GERMANS

You who taught us the sound of doom in the air
You who find us there
The band that sent down fire on cross and spire
Will perish in fire.
The heart that made of heaven a flaming pit
Will be crushed by it.
You who taught us how women and children die—
Look to your sky.

ROBERT NATHAN

Big-Game Hunter!



Letters To The Editor

Traffic Sentences

Each day the toll of traffic fatalities in the District mounts steadily. Each day voices are raised in protest against this needless and brutal slaughter of human beings—the victims being generally elderly persons and children. Each day, reading the appalling accounts in the newspapers, it seems that, surely, this has gone too far, that something must be done. And each day nothing is done.

Saturday, in The Post, a full column was devoted to traffic accidents and to trials following traffic accidents. At one such trial, it is interesting to note that a 19-year-old youth was sentenced to six months in jail and fined \$250 for "negligent homicide" in the death of a 70-year-old woman. Convinced that the sentence could be considered quite severe, the judge expressed the opinion that he felt the offense to be a "serious one," meriting severity.

Undoubtedly the offense was "serious"—in plain language, a person was killed; but was the sentence severe? After spending six months in jail, the killer will be free to resume his life as he was living it, a privilege denied his victim, and will even be permitted to drive an automobile if he chooses. The "severity" of this sentence, the injustice of it, is the reason for it, if not, indeed, the cause of our ever-increasing number of traffic deaths. The logical approach in doing the something that must be done is to ask this: "If a motorist knew that the penalty for 'negligent homicide'—a happy euphemism—would be far more drastic than it is at present, even in some cases life imprisonment, would he not feel impelled to exercise greater care and caution than, as the evidence shows, is being exercised at present? The question answers itself; but those who oppose any effort to make the motorist liable to heavier penalties point out that whatever happens is accidental and therefore, while possibly regrettable, certainly not to be regarded as a crime. It is just this reasoning that is responsible for the situation we are faced with, and unless this attitude is changed we can assume that nothing will be done about it. I maintain that it is the duty of society and the responsibility of the law to cease this thinking which offers protection to the motorist and makes a mockery of the rights of the pedestrian."

WALTER B. MATTHEW.
Washington, Sept. 21.

New Deal Success

At last I have repented my long opposition to the New Deal and become a stalwart, dyed-in-the-wool follower of the faithful. My conversion has been sudden and complete. Here is how it happened:

A perusal of the Baruch Report disclosed that Nation-wide gasoline rationing will be forced upon all of us "to conserve rubber"; that conservation of rubber is imperative because our stock pile of this commodity is dangerously low, and that our stock pile will not soon be replenished because New Deal bureaucrats, through their neglect and incompetence, have delayed the production of synthetic rubber. Then in one blinding flash the light of reason broke upon me. Like Saul of Tarsus I was converted. For I saw clearly that, after nine long years of bungling, the New Deal has finally managed to put America on its feet. PHILIP JOHNSTON.
Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 21.

All communications must carry the writer's name and address, though pen names are permitted at the editor's discretion. In fairness to other correspondents, letters should be held to 300 words. Letters are subject to condensation.

Rats Are Here

I have had three experiences with rats (rodents) lately, and it alarms me to think they are so prevalent in this area.

My first experience was in a Government office building on Indiana Avenue. Almost all employees were conscious of the presence of rats, as it was not at all uncommon to see them scurry and run through the basement halls. This didn't alarm me too much until one day three of my associates and I saw a sick and lazy rat stop and scratch himself as if he had lice. Immediately history came back to me. Typhus, I thought, and I felt weak.

The second experience happened in a small apartment in Arlington. I live in a building less than a year old, yet it is necessary to keep rat poison in the halls, and each apartment is well-lit for protection. We are forced to do this because of careless people in the neighborhood. The third experience happened to me last night. While looking in a drug-store window on Pennsylvania Avenue I saw a nice big rat crawl out into the middle of their best display. A small crowd gathered to watch the rat, and we all had our comment to make on conditions which allowed rodents to apparently traverse at will. They are apparently prevalent, according to the vox pop comment, in all parts of Washington and surrounding areas.

I felt rather ill after seeing that rat, as I had just had a sandwich in this drug store. Almost everyone who saw the rodent expressed the hope that their food had not been tampered or overrun by rats and that their homes, apartments and rooms would not be invaded by them.

Rats are destroyers of much needed food and property. They are dangerous to human life. At this time all these are valuable to us. Can't we start a drive to kill rats as we are going to kill Japs?

JAMES E. FARRELL.
Arlington, Va., Sept. 22.

Menejee Articles

The articles that Selden Menejee writes for The Washington Post I find to be especially commendable and enlightening. I would like to see them appearing more often and feel that this would give your paper added value to its readers. Mr. Menejee's articles show a great deal of scholarship and have the air of great authenticity, yet they are very readable. As a morale builder, one article by Mr. Menejee is worth 50 by the wishful-thinking type of columnist, who, too often, being unclear himself, sows only confusion in the minds of his readers. And America is going to win this war only on the basis of understanding the nature of the people under the Axis while at the same time understanding the four freedoms we are fighting for. Mr. Menejee's articles help immensely to give us this understanding.

DR. CHARES C. DAVIS.
Solomons Island, Md., Sept. 22.

Twelfth Street Speeders

Your article in Monday's Post, captioned "33 For Victory," should be read by Twelfth Street drivers. Watch the speed of automobiles from Pennsylvania Avenue to New York Avenue on Twelfth Street between 5 and 5:30 p. m. It's 33. Where are the police?

WELSHUR LA ROE, SR.
Mount Ranier, Md., Sept. 21.

Manners In Church

Why do people behave in such an objectionable manner in the churches in this city? I have traveled many thousands of miles in order to work on a special assignment in Washington, of a nature decidedly trying to the nerves, and although my hours of sleep are inadequate, in order to avoid the crowds at the later services and to enjoy the peace of the early morning, I try to attend an early service on Sundays. This service constitutes one-half hour in the week when one would expect to be able to rely on freedom from annoyance.

This morning service had begun, and the congregation was kneeling when, up the side aisle, stumbled an old woman of about 70. Passing the scores of empty pews behind me, and disregarding the empty pew in front of me, she came to a halt at my side, scratched at my arm and said, "Let me in, let me in." On the seat beside me were my prayerbook, a light coat, a handbag and the case for my glasses. I indicated that she might pass me and have a seat farther down the pew. But no, she stood there, muttering and clawing in her determination to obtain the particular spot which I occupied in a three-quarter empty church.

In other parts of the world, late comers to church will ask politely to be excused, and with as little commotion as possible pass the other occupants of a pew to the vacant seat farther along the row, thus causing the minimum of movement and annoyance to those who have already taken their places. Certainly, in many churches, the pews are rather close together, but a few steps along the kneeling board does not represent an acrobatic feat. Here in Washington late comers will scratch and push at the occupant of an end seat, thus forcing that person to behave likewise to his neighbor, until at last you have possibly half a dozen people all pushing against one another and scrambling to retrieve and move their belongings. The unfortunate occupant of the center of the pew may have started in an aisle seat and gone through this performance four or five times; by the end of it all the service is half over.

There are various reasons why a person may wish to occupy an end seat. It is usually cooler, it allows for more elbow room, and in certain parts of the church assures an uninterrupted view of the high altar. Whatever the reason, the person who so wishes, is fully entitled to occupy such a seat, free from attack, providing he or she arrives in sufficient time to secure an empty one. When one is particularly late, it is not unusual to find time for the service (instead of coming in late just to be able to say one has attended), and chooses one's seat. It is not done with the idea of changing it half a dozen times.

Incidentally, is the "push and scratch" method a general American custom, or merely a Washington practice? DISGUSTED.
Washington, Sept. 20.

Liked Make-Up

This is to compliment you on the handsome make-up of the last page of the September 22 issue of The Post. Tasty in appearance and beautifully balanced.
(From a former publisher and active printer from 1881 to 1928.)
WELSHUR LA ROE, SR.
Washington, Sept. 22.

The Post Impressionist

Away From It All

Pie de la Cuesta is only 20 miles north of Culebra Beach on the Pacific shore. In my experience, though, they are separated by years and years. It is thoughts of the white sands of Culebra which lure me most from duty. Memories of breakers crashing under the torrid sun at Pie de la Cuesta admonish me, "You can't get away from it all. Don't try."

Robb and I set out that summer six years ago with the determination to get good and away. We were fed up with the ivy-shrouded life, with the boys most likely to succeed, with grinding away for a grade at the expense of a genuine education. We were especially fed up with the assorted Tenth Street, Manhattan artists, poets, and theosophists among whom we'd been spending our shorter vacations. For one item we were indebted to them—it was they who'd primed us with the urge to "see" Mexico. With Robb, Europe was out. He'd junked about so much from Lands End to Caracassone, wasting his father's money, that he had at last reached the economical conclusion that Europe wasn't even foreign territory any more. It was too much tourist. Mexico was the place. Mexico City, "aved our Tenth Street friends, was more European anyhow than any European capital we'd ever see.

So we set out. In advance we assured ourselves we would see the real Mexico. Sanborn's, American Express Agencies, auto parks along the new Pan American Highway, we would avoid like the black death. With that in mind, our car was a high-axled Ford and we packed aboard pots and pans, canned meat and sleeping bags. We whizzed without stopping through the first hot desert village south of Nuevo Laredo and the border. The village was Salinas Hidalgo. A billboard a mile before had advertised a big store with sombreros for sale and real American cooking. We wanted none of that. All that we were leaving behind.

It was an exciting time. We hadn't have feared so much that we would be caught up by civilization's gaudy trappings. In country as dynamically beautiful as that, we saw there was no danger of collecting merely tourist impressions—the superficial pictures—The flat, hot, scrubby desert land rose slowly into hills before Monterrey, the highway began to twist and turn through mountainous Sierra Madre country. It terrified us with its distances and depths.

We camped out as we had planned. Only stray burros and dreams disturbed our sleep; our dreams were crowded at first with frightful Pancho Villas, but the peasants we met by day were exceedingly possible and placid. The highway dropped soon into tropical hotness and torrents of jungle rain. We would be stopped by cows in the center of the road, would see ponies with pyramidal hats and riders on horseback plodding along under burdens of wood, machetes dangling from their shoulders. At Villa Juarez we had to compromise a little with the world we were trying to escape. The male riders forced us to seek hotel shelter. For hundreds of miles around there was only the jungle and the mud.

We spent only one day in Mexico City, only long enough to look at the murals by Orozco and Rivera in the Palacio de Bellas Artes. We sped on southward and westward through Cuernavaca down off the lofty tableland of Anahuac to the hot coastal lands of Guerrero and Oaxaca.

We were really getting away from it all. El Camina, the highway, alone linked us with talkie palaces and sewage systems, and as we began to diet more and more on the products of the land—fríjoles, papayas, aguacates, tortillas—we felt that our program was succeeding. On the deep, almost deserted, sands of Culebra Beach we set up camp. For a while we sat up, felt by day and by night on the beach and discovered what we felt sure were Toltec inscriptions on island boulders. From trees in the forest wall behind the beach we picked bananas.

We didn't feel really secure, though, on our quiet beach. Only a couple miles away was the harbor town of Acapulco and a gasoline pump. We dreaded the moment that some college boys from Cincinnati, maybe, might drive up with their Spanish teacher and camp beside us. We had no desire to discuss hot spots in Mexico City or the Hit Parade back home with anyone, so we jolted away up the car track which we heard would lead to Pie de la Cuesta.

It was our ultimate opportunity. There was no more distant place to which a high-axled Ford could go. When we parked on the sandy bluff beside the butts the only sounds we heard at first were the omnipresent buzzing of mosquitoes and the breakers' roar. Yet there was still another sound. It grew louder. We picked up a moment we knew it for what it was—a typewriter. We stopped at an open doorway and stared in. Sitting, working away at a plain table was a long-haired young man dressed in a loose pyjama shirt and bright new huaraches.

We were not deceived. Here, 3500 miles from anywhere, was a Tenth Street Greenwich villager on a literary bender. He was very eager to tell us that he was "writing fiction." When we asked if he minded telling us where, perhaps, we might read his work, who were his publishers, he answered gaily that he had no publishers, yet. He hadn't sold anything. But he would. We picked back into the Ford and soberly drove away. Thousands of miles we had come to learn our lesson, but we'd learned it well. Whenever I lapse now into nostalgic musing—how the surf sparkled with phosphorescent splendor one night at Culebra—I have only to remember also that 20 miles farther even than Culebra is Pie de la Cuesta. I can quell my weakness wishing then and get back to work. I get really no use, you can't get away from it at all.

JOHN HOLLE

The Gallup Poll

Wide Support for Price-Wage Law Found
As Congress Works to Meet Oct. 1 Deadline

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

Princeton, N. J., Sept. 24.—Despite pressure on the farm bloc in Congress to take the teeth out of the price control bill, the farmers of the country continue to be ready to accept farm price control along lines held down by President Roosevelt in his Labor Day broadcast.

If the issue of price-wage curbs were put to the 60 million eligible voters of the Nation in a plebiscite this week while Congress debates the results, judging by the latest Institute study of opinions, would show approximately 43 million votes in favor of such control, seven million votes opposed, with the remainder either not voting or giving qualified opinions.

On a percentage basis, this works out as follows:

71% in favor of price-wage control
11% opposed
12% qualified
6% undecided

The group with qualified opinions is made up of persons who favor price control but not wage control, and vice versa.

This type of economic regulation has been widely discussed for more than a year, especially since November, 1941, when Canada put a price-wage control program into effect.

The record shows that even before that date—in fact, two months before—the majority of American voters were ready to see price-wage curbs adopted in the United States.

The majority in favor was 62 per cent in September, 1941, with 23 per cent opposed and 6 per cent undecided. Subsequent Institute tests showed the vote in favor rising to 66 per cent by the spring of 1942.

Recent interviewing among farmers in the Middle West, whose crop prices would come under the regulations requested by the President, showed 71 per cent in favor of price-wage control.

Equally high majorities were found in big city areas, Baltimore, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and Los Angeles, each voting for price-wage regulation by 73 per cent or better.

War Taxation

By John W. Hanes

Renegotiation Of War Contracts

The author is chairman executive committee, United States Lines, former Under Secretary of the United States Treasury, former member of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

THE ISOLATED CASES of profiteering on war contracts, which have received more publicity than the great production achievement of American business in no sense reflect the attitude of business generally. There are always a few skunks in any woods. The overwhelming majority of businessmen do not wish to gouge the Government, but the widespread publicity that attended some few cases of over-reaching has made it difficult for business generally to obtain a proper hearing of its serious objections to Section 403 of Public Law 523, covering the renegotiation of Government contracts to recapture "excessive" profits. There is widespread approval of the avowed purpose of the law to prevent profiteering, but the objections to the method of achieving this result are so weighty and well founded that another approach to the solution of this problem must be found. The present law gives the Secretaries of War and the Navy and the chairman of the Maritime Commission the right within three years to renegotiate contracts to recapture excessive profits. Nowhere in the law is there any guide or standard to determine what is excessive. To carry out the law the department have set up price adjustment boards. These boards and these new agencies may be made up of men totally unfamiliar with the problems of production of war material and thus lacking one of the most necessary qualities in handling war contracts—experience. One more burden on the workability of the law. To date, none of the boards has been able to set down any definite standards as a guide in administering the law.

Profits Before Taxes

The law provides for the review and renegotiation of contracts, but in the recent past release it is indicated that they do not propose to deal with individual contracts. The over-all profit of the company as a whole is taken as the basis of renegotiation and not the individual contract for war materials. They have further in mind that they talk about profits they mean profits before Federal income taxes. To the responsible businessman this seems like "Alice in Wonderland." The only profit which his business retains under any contract is that which is left after Federal and all other taxes are paid. Taxes must be paid in cash, and taxes are a preferred liability. To talk about profits before taxes as the gauge of the profitability of a contract is therefore not only unrealistic but absurd.

The boards deal themselves up against insuperable problems. A few instances make this clear. How can you ask a responsible businessman to renegotiate a contract which is being executed in 1942 while the terms of the tax bill which are to determine what part of the profit of that contract can be retained by his company are still in the discussion stage?

Let me point to one type of case which must plague the boards. Two companies are making identical products at identical contract prices. One company is less efficient and its costs leave it only a small margin of profit. The other company through ingenuity and efficiency has lowered its costs substantially, and the profit realized on the contract is large. The board is in the difficult position of having to say to one company that it must be penalized for its efficiency and ingenuity by having its contract price lowered, but that it cannot renegotiate the other company down to the same basis because its costs are higher and the profit is only a reasonable one.

Here is another example of the difficulties confronting the board. With production proceeding at top rate, costs may be down and profits may be high. The board, therefore, forces a renegotiation of that contract, and just as that renegotiation is completed production is interrupted by lack of materials or changes in specifications or changes in schedules ordered by the Government, and as a result costs rise rapidly and profits disappear overnight. A contract negotiated during a period of full production and based on costs during that period suddenly becomes an onerous contract wholly unfair to the manufacturer.

Confronted with these difficulties, the price adjustment boards have adopted the only tenable

policy, which is to look at the over-all profits of a company and then determine whether or not they are reasonable. Remember, however, there are no standards set up in the law to guide them and no gauge of what is to be considered fair. With one board handling all negotiations it might be possible to follow a consistent policy; but there are already three boards handling the same problem—one for the Army, one for the Navy and another for the Maritime Commission—and the Army is setting up boards in various sections of the country to handle the problem locally.

Under the law as written and with the boards operating as they are, the net result is that the boards are in effect usurping the functions of Congress in becoming another tax collection agency under the guise of renegotiation. One of the essences of fair taxation is that rigid formulae must be set down which apply to everybody without exception, but here we have administrative boards, deciding what profit a company may retain and deciding it without any standards, with the power to treat one company entirely differently than another, and with the added power of going back within three years and saying that the profit which a man thought he had two years ago no longer exists and must be returned to the Government.

The business of our country have done an extraordinary job of production despite many handicaps. They were told that the excess profits tax was to be set up with its very high rates to provide for the needs of the Government. With this program, they were wholly in sympathy. Now they are told that a contract is no longer a contract. It may be changed by unilateral renegotiation. The contract may be changed at any time within a period of three years. The people of our country are determined, and rightly so, that the profit shall be taken out of war. The task of our Congress is to translate a phrase into an actuality.

Here is a suggested plan for the solution of this complicated problem. I believe it best to approach the problem through the medium of the tax bill. My proposal provides in essence that in addition to whatever normal and excess profits tax may be decided upon by Congress, a 100 per cent excess profits tax should then be applied to the earnings of any corporation exceeding any one of the three following maxima: (a) the earnings after taxes in the best year of the base period (the 1936-39 period, which is used in calculating the excess profits tax); (b) 6 per cent on invested capital; (c) or a low percentage net profit on sales after taxes. The percentage of net profits after taxes to be allowed requires careful consideration, but preliminary studies indicate that such a limitation might be as low as 3 per cent.

Takes Profit Out of War

The great strength of this plan lies in the fact that it effectively provides for taking the profit out of war. No corporation can make more during the war period than it made in peacetime, or in excess of 6 per cent on invested capital, unless it is restricted to this very low percentage of profit on its sales.

The major problem to be dealt with is obviously the case of the company whose business has been increased by Government war orders to phenomenal size. It may have been very small, or even non-existent, before the war, but it now has a huge war business. Under our plan, such a company would be subject to the normal and excess profits tax, and, in addition, once its net profits exceeded, say, 3 per cent on sales, 100 per cent of all profits thereafter would go to the Government.

The necessary corollary of the plan is to change the function of the renegotiation boards to one of reviewing costs incurred in connection with Government contracts. Cases of wholly unreasonable bonus payments and other costs have been revealed. They ought to be stopped, but the work of the boards would be reduced to a workable basis. The function as another tax-collection agency would be gone, but they would be left with a task which would be possible of achievement.

Farm Prices

By Mark Sullivan

Inflation Threatens

THE FARM LEADERS in Congress have crowded the House into adopting an unprecedented high level for crop prices. The event is regarded as sensational—it elicits the war out of the largest headlines. And it is sensational, and also ominous. But it is the logical end of a long series of steps. Not the end, either, for it will lead to other arresting developments.

To understand the present step, look at the whole story. It began in 1932, during the depression. The Roosevelt Administration, in the first month it had power, decided to do something for the farmer. They decided to give him an artificial price for his crops. So they surveyed the whole history of American farming. From it they picked out five years in which the farmer had done exceptionally well, the years 1909-14. Then they announced that the farmer of today must be enabled, by law, to do just as well as in those golden years.

They said the farmer must receive for his crops the same return as he had in 1909-14—not merely the same return in money, but the same in purchasing power. Purchasing power was defined in the first statute as based on "articles that farmers buy." The statute said that the farmer should receive for his wheat, or corn, or other crop, such a price as would buy him the same articles—farm implements and the like—that it had bought him in 1909-14. This was the origin of "parity price." That was step No. 1.

THEY WENT along that way for five years. Then they looked about for a way to make parity price higher. So far, parity price had been based merely on articles that farmers buy. Now they said parity price must be based also on additional factors—the interest farmers pay on their mortgages, the taxes they pay, freight rates on their crops. This was step No. 2, each step raising prices higher. No. 3 of this series of steps is before us right now. It is a demand that parity price be based on still an additional factor—the wages the farmer must pay for the labor he hires, including wages for his own family. That is what the present controversy is about. If this is finally enacted, it will raise parity price some 12 per cent higher.

So much for that series of steps. There was another series going along at the same time, and to the same effect, higher prices for crops. After they set up parity price as a goal, they took steps to push prices up to that goal. The steps were practical. All of the same nature—to create scarcity, by reducing the acreage planted, or otherwise reducing production. One early step was taken in 1933. They bought up young hogs, and sows about to bear young. The sows—I quote a Department of Agriculture publication—"were converted into dry salt pork for distribution to needy families. Light pigs... were converted into grease and fertilizer or tankage."

They used several other devices for creating scarcity. One was, they told the farmer that if he would reduce his acreage, the Government would make him loans on his crops. The so-called loans were of this nature—when the loan came due, if the price of the crop in the market was not as high as the amount of the loan, then the farmer need not pay. The Government just kept the crop. As a result, the Government became owner of great quantities of farm crops—some six million bales of cotton, some 500 million bushels of wheat, some 300 millions of corn, and others.

THIS GROUP of steps for raising the prices of crops by creating scarcity, led to another. It emerged this summer. The Government had on hand those bales and bushels of farm crops. The Administration—President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Wickard—wanted to put them on the market, so as to prevent prices from soaring.

But the farm leaders in Congress said no. They declared the Government must not sell, or must sell only an extremely limited quantity and at a definite price. There was a great row about it, through the summer and spring—assertion by the Administration that it had a right to sell, passage by Congress of acts forbidding or limiting sale. This row is part of the present controversy. The Administration still wants the right to sell, as one

Battle For Stalingrad

By Paul Schubert

Frontal Assault On A Fixed Point

ONE OF THE most interesting aspects of the present phase of the battle for Stalingrad is the revelation that warfare of the World War type still lives. When it comes to assaulting a fixed point—or defending a fixed point—the old pattern of attack comes to the fore again. Artillery lays down a barrage. As the barrage lifts, storming troops move forward armed with the tommy gun, the hand grenade, and the bayonet. Defenders come up out of the dugouts which they have sheltered during the roar of gunfire. Hand-to-hand combat decides the issue. Man against man.

In 1942, as in 1917 and 1918, this is still a very tough proposition for the attacker. Gains, if any, are measured in yards, not in miles per day. Gone is the breakthrough, the envelopment, the pincer movement—all the pattern of swift advance that had become so characteristic of Hitlerian warfare.

Nazi Fight On Red Terms

This isn't happening because Hitler wishes it. On the contrary, the fact that Hitler is being forced to fight at Stalingrad on Russian terms is the real German defeat of 1942. Germany's "new" warfare—warfare of movement and machines—was aimed at getting away from costly stalemates of this kind, the entrenched deadlock which characterized most of the fighting in the World War. Trench warfare was a stalemate because the masses of infantry and artillery needed to push through an advance against enemy trench positions were so slow and unwieldy that their forward movement bogged down of its own weight. It took so long to move forward 5 miles, 10 miles, on foot, over terrain chewed to shell-pitted quagmire by artillery fire, that the defenders were granted time to bring up enough reserves to stop the advance. Perhaps the greatest problem of all was the job of supplying an attack sector with the thousands of tons of shells needed by the hungry guns.

Four years of World War "big pushes" gave both sides tragic experience of the cost, in men and wealth, of attacking strongly held positions. Verdun alone swallowed up a million casualties. When Germany began the present war, it was with weapons and tactics designed to prevent a return to the stalemate of the trenches. The German war machine was built to smash through enemy trench systems at little cost to penetrate to the undefended area behind the front, to cut the front off from the enemy hinterland, and then to encircle and gobble up one body of enemy front troops after another until the enemy's combat army was gone.

The punching weapon—warfare of movement and machines—was broken through penetration of preventing prices of crops from soaring. All these steps have a common goal—an automatic, self-expanding quality. The nature of each is that the first step leads to the second, the second to a third, and so on.

From the whole story lessons can be deduced. One is: Once government and politics start to interfere with economics there is almost no way to stop voluntarily. It must go on and on to some kind of final blowup. From present signs, the blowup may be not far ahead.

Another lesson applies to human nature, individual or group. In politics or human relations, there is a familiar saying that one good turn deserves another. That may be true. But the fact of experience is, one good turn leads to a request for another. In a way, it is the same lesson as the old story of appeasement.

Meanwhile, the country faces an immediate emergency. If the attempt of the farm leaders to raise crop prices to still another height is finally enacted the cost of living will go up accordingly. Thereupon labor leaders will demand still higher wages. The inflation spiral will be under way with a force difficult to stop.

On This Page

WALTER LIPPMANN—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
MARK SULLIVAN—Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
ERNEST LINDLEY—Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
BARNES NOVER—Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday.
MERLO PUSEY—Tuesday.

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The Once Over

By H. I. Phillips

War Contract

Mr. Wimple wanted to find out about a pin. It was a little pin required as part of a gun mechanism. The Government needed this type of pin in large quantities in a hurry, Wimple, who made pins, had been told. He had received a letter from the PDG or something urging him to convert his shop for an all-out production of pins. He replied, asking about a few particulars and got back a letter from the PDG saying that the BBA now had charge of the matter.

Mr. Wimple decided he had better go to Washington and get things straightened out. He went to the building which housed the BBA to see the chairman, a Mr. Zoofus. He was told to wait in an anteroom. After a few hours a clerk came out and told him that Mr. Zoofus had been assigned to another bureau and that he would have to see a Mr. Bilch. Mr. Bilch was in the office of the PQX or something 15 blocks south, "take you, next left."

Mr. Wimple couldn't get a taxi so he walked. At the office of the PQX he was told that Mr. Bilch was in conference with officials of the HQA about a VCB matter. But Mr. Gimpy had charge of the pin situation. Would Mr. Wimple take a chair and wait? Mr. Wimple would, and did after three hours he reminded the attendant that he wished to see Mr. Gimpy.

"State your business," said the attendant.

"I stated it three hours ago," said Mr. Wimple.

"Oh, said the attendant, "just a minute, please."

He disappeared and came back presently. "Mr. Gimpy took a plane to Oshkosh about an hour ago," he explained. "He left word he couldn't discuss those bolts today."

"Not bolts," corrected Wimple.

"Oh, pins!" exclaimed the attendant. "The man you want to see is Mr. Toogle over at the DPBA. That's in the Effadous Building over at the other end of the city."

Mr. Wimple sighed and took a street car.

He finally reached the Effadous Building and found the DPBA headquarters. Mr. Toogle was in. What did he wish to see him about? About pins. Take a chair, please! After a while Mr. Toogle sent out word that he was not prepared to discuss those brass washers yet.

"Pins," groaned Mr. Wimple, "not washers."

Mr. Toogle came out, a little exasperated. "Pins?" he asked. "You don't mean gaskets, do you?"

"Pins," said Mr. Wimple wearily. "I'm Wimple, the pin manufacturer. Maybe this correspondence will clear it all up."

He showed a packet of letters from Washington.

"Oh," said Mr. Toogle, "this is about pins, not washers. You will have to see Charlie Zamm. He's coordinating that matter. Three miles north, take your left at the ninth traffic light. Good day!"

Mr. Wimple now stole a motor-

The Second Front

By Ernest Lindley

Military Considerations Must Govern

INFORMED SOURCES state that the military understanding concluded between the British and American authorities in July included an agreement that a generalissimo should be appointed for second-front operations based on Great Britain and the British are understood to have agreed that the generalissimo should be an American.

LINDLEY

In fact, the British are understood to have indicated informally their readiness to accept an American as commander in any particular theater where American combat forces are ready for action in substantial numbers. At the outset of any particular operation the American forces might not need to be in the majority. For some months still to come a combined army undertaking an invasion of Europe probably would contain more British than American troops. But the British army probably has attained approximately the maximum size feasible, unless British war production is to be curtailed. We have a great reserve of partly trained and untrained men. The longer the war goes on, the higher in all probability will be the percentage of American troops among the United Nations forces in action. And of course, the United States is the main supply base for the United Nations.

If, in the first three years of the war one or more British generals had proved their brilliance, there would be less disposition, both in Great Britain and here, to look toward the United States for a Western Front generalissimo. Although some British generals have acquitted themselves well, the leadership of their army has not inspired great confidence among the British people themselves.

OUR GENERALS have not been tested in this war, except for the relatively small-scale operations of MacArthur in the Philippines

cycle. He was getting desperate and was determined to cover ground more rapidly. He made the next building in fair time. Was Mr. Zamm in? White Zamm, Charles or Joseph? Charles, he thought. No, Charles Zamm was in Moscow, but Joseph Zamm would be glad to discuss those metal clips with him.

"Take a chair," Mr. Joseph Zamm will be back any minute. It was pretty dark now. Mr. Wimple was thinking of calling it all off when Mr. Zamm appeared. "Sorry to hold you up," said Zamm. "I'm glad you came down, we need those hub caps as fast as you can turn 'em out."

"Pins," said Mr. Wimple, weakly.

"I thought you were the hub cap contractor," said Mr. Zamm. "There is some confusion here."

"Nuts," said Mr. Wimple, leaping through the window.

(P. S.—He joined up with the Marines. It seemed to be the only direct way to help the war without too much delay.)

Some Excuse

Some think the woolly Hottentot Undoubtedly has gotten hot from many futile desert charges toward equatorial climates. So it in some secluded spot. A Hottentot (or Hottentot) Throws in a skinny visionary. Who says he is a missionary. I urge that we abhor such pranks. For he has drawn so many blanks.

UNO HOO.

Private Purkey was found 50 miles behind his outfit the other day. But he denied he was establishing a second rear.

and Stilwell in Burma. But the logical choice for a generalissimo would be, of course, General Marshall, who as Chief of Staff, has modernized and built up the American Army. Prime Minister Churchill has become rather well acquainted with General Marshall and is said to approve his appointment as generalissimo for Anglo-American operations in Europe.

Agitation for the appointment of a professional officer as "commander in chief" of all the American armed forces has died down. From the first it was surrounded with a number of misconceptions and overlooked the fact that the greater problem was to dovetail British and American plans and operations around the world and in specific theaters of action.

Any generalissimo naturally would want to be sure of his authority before accepting the responsibility. He would want to be sure that his decisions would not be subject to continual review and alteration by the governments of the forces comprising his command. At the same time, the civilian governments should not relinquish all control. The British war cabinet might be expected to require that a certain number of troops be left in the British Isles as a safeguard in the event the Nazis attempt a counterinvasion.

A GENERAL FRAMEWORK within which a generalissimo may exercise a free hand must be laid down, and that is the job of the civilian authorities—the war cabinet in Great Britain and the President here. Presumably that framework was laid out and jointly approved at the military conferences held in England in July, at which the United States was represented by Harry Hopkins, General Marshall and Admiral King. This framework might have indicated an approximate time for undertaking the invasion, either directly or indirectly by settling forth the minimum number of American and British troops which were to be ready for action, etc.

The most perplexing point about the second front is why, in recent weeks, the Russians should act as if they had been misled. Their eagerness for relief by an invasion of Europe from the west is altogether understandable. And, as this column reported months ago, American officials were inclined to the view that a second front should be opened this summer even at the risk of temporary failure if it would divert German land strength from the Eastern Front. But they recognized that any time during the next several months—a period which has not yet closed—the backbone of any invasion would have to be British.

As Molotov visited both London and Washington, it is hardly conceivable that he could have been misled. Both London and Washington informed the world that a "full understanding was reached in regard to the urgent task of creating a second front in 1942." As was pointed out at the time, this statement on its face was not a pledge to open another front this year. It implied that the task might prove impossible. It was a collective promise to do our best. Perhaps the Russians nevertheless expected action soon; perhaps they expected the Americans to press the British into action regardless of the risks to our common cause. Argument and explanation cannot be expected to go far with a people as hard-pressed as the Russians are. But military, not political, considerations have governed the decisions of the British and American authorities concerning a second front, and their wisdom, or lack of it, will be proved by the result of the invasion when it at last comes.

Off The Record

By Ed Reed



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Desert Commandos Carry Load in Libya

British Fighters Ride in American Jeeps
In Staging Attacks on Axis Forces

By Alan Moorehead

London Daily Express War Correspondent
(Written Expressly for International News Service)

New York.—The daring exploits being performed by the tough British Desert Commandos in Libya stress a particular aspect of this war which the people of the United States and Great Britain should not lose sight of.

It is that the quick, snap-judgment, individual man-to-man commando style of combat in which every soldier must at some time or other be on his own is ideally suited to the American and British fighter.

The Germans and the Italians boast no commando troops, for that type of combat is not suited to their tempo. They fight in accordance with fixed plans, under which each group proceeds along the lines mapped out for them by superior officers. And they are easily confused when things go awry, setting them off balance.

These latest British Desert Commando raids upon Benghazi, Barce, Tobruk and the Gialo Oasis deep in the Libyan desert really supplement R. A. F. aerial attacks which are being carried out constantly against Axis bases and supply lines.

Jeeps Are Pride and Joy

These toughened desert raiders, who are all volunteers and have received special combat training at desert bases, ride off to battle in American-made jeeps, which are their pride and joy.

Jeeps have proved to be the most successful transportation vehicle ever used in desert warfare by either the Allied or Axis forces. The British have found that jeeps can "take it" and that the treacherous loose sand and gravel in the desert does not impair their motive power. When jeeps arrive in the desert, they are fitted out with three water containers, an extra gasoline tank and one machine gun. That makes them a pretty formidable desert war "pony."

Jeeps are also being used by British officers as staff cars. The mid-gear speedsters have proved invaluable in bringing officers dashing back to their own forces when, on occasion, they have been trapped behind enemy lines in the rapidly shifting desert warfare.

The Desert Commandos are a colorful lot. They are men who are quick on the trigger, quick thinkers and men who can think for themselves. They can get along on short rations and a maximum of half a gallon of water a day. They carry Tommy guns, hand grenades and sticks of dynamite.

Two Actual Types

There are actually two types of commando forces in the desert—the long range desert groups which are outfitted for longer periods and go forth into the desert seeking enemy concentration, and the Desert Commandos who usually are assigned to definite missions such as destruction of specific enemy airfields or ammunition dumps.

Arising just before dawn, the Desert Commandos breakfast on American beans and bacon, some biscuits and tea. They don't shave because there isn't enough water.

During the night, the jeeps have been refueled and are set to go. The captain in charge of the group takes the bearing by compass, goes over the plans with the men, and then the column sets out. The jeeps travel about 100 yards apart in order not to give enemy aircraft a perfect target.

The column will probably push along rapidly until about noon, when the commandos stop for lunch. This usually consists of tinned beef, biscuits, cheese, jam and maybe another cup of tea for each man.

Such columns, of course, are sometimes attacked by enemy aircraft.

When this happens, the commandos deploy their jeeps, jump to the ground and lie in the sand. Meanwhile, of course, the gunners have manned machine guns on the jeeps and are blazing away at the planes overhead.

After lunch, the commando column pushes on until nightfall, when they pitch camp for the night. Dining on a stew made of American tinned vegetables and beef, and another cup of tea for each man, they turn in at about 9 o'clock.

Nightly Blackouts

A strict blackout is always in force during the night and if a man wishes to have a smoke he usually seeks out a covered jeep and crawls inside to enjoy his "good night" cigarette or pipe.

Arising at 5 a. m. the next morning, the commandos are on their way again.

Day in and day out that is their routine when on a raiding mission. When a column nears its destination, it ceases to use its wireless because that might give away its position to the enemy.

Aided by enemy maps which have been taken from captured enemy soldiers during other desert forays, the commandos are able to pick a good spot sufficiently near the Axis base to marshal their forces and get set for the attack.

The leader of the commando group holds a battle conference with his men. They carefully go over the plans again, repeat their instructions and objectives, and sit around restlessly in the sand waiting for nightfall.

When the zero hour approaches, the commandos, bristling with Tommy guns, hand grenades, bayonets, sticks of dynamite and even castles, disperse and set out aloft toward the enemy.

At the zero hour, the leader of the commandos fires a very light signal into the air and the desert raiders charge hell-bent into the enemy camp.

A favorite trick is to blast open the door of an officers mess and spray the room with machine gun fire. But generally they go after the outpost sentry and quickly silence him with a thrust of a bayonet.

They Don't Waste Time

Although the enemy replies haphazardly, shooting in all directions in an effort to hit the raiders, the casualties are amazingly low among the British. As a matter of fact, I would say they do not exceed 3 or 4 per cent.

These attacks are usually of an hour or so duration, and the commandos don't waste any time.

Sometimes sticks of dynamite are dropped into the cockpits of enemy planes and a short fuse is lit. On other occasions, the raiders simply wreck the planes with crowbars.

The raiders also always try to capture a few prisoners.

When their assignment has been completed, the raiders rush back to their jeeps and, without waiting for morning, beat it out into the desert and head for home.

Incidentally, with regard to the fuel problem on these desert forays, it should be noted that the British (and the Axis forces, too) have secret gas dumps located at strategic spots in the desert war theater. Then, too, the desert commandos put to good use the booty captured during raids.

These latest desert commando raids may well portend great activity on the Egyptian front during the coming months. The intense heat of late summer is now over and soon the nights will be very cold. And this has, in the past, been the campaigning season in the desert.

Pack Unit of Field Artillery Gains Its Objective



ON PIKE'S PEAK—Men and mules of the Ninety-eighth Field Artillery take their well-deserved rest at the summit of Pike's Peak, Colo. The pack unit made the 14,109-foot ascent from Camp Carson to the summit and returned in five days. It was described as one of the most spectacular pack artillery trips in history.

Turkey Throws Off Attitude of 'Strict Neutrality' for Open Aid to Allies

By Frank L. Martin
Wide World Staff Writer

Cairo.—The government and the people of Turkey are convinced that the United Nations will win the war—but they will continue to follow the policy described by Foreign Minister Menemhøjoglu as "active neutrality."

At the same time, foreign observers in the confidence of both Turkish and Allied governments say that, within the last four months, Turkey has been snatched from extensive collaboration with the Axis, and that Turkey now is taking an indirect part in the Allied program to defeat Germany.

That means Turkey is placing in Allied hands more and more vital minerals and, in return, is receiving war equipment under the United States' lend-lease system.

During the past 12 months the Turks have lived in fear of an invasion from the north, but today most of the Turkish government and the army chiefs believe the crisis is passed and that Germany never will be able to spare the troops required to take on a million fresh Turkish soldiers.

Foreign observers assert that Germany could have treated the Turkish army with contempt a year ago. But since last year's costly winter campaign in Russia the Turkish army has grown much larger in Germany's eyes and now, with the Russian army still intact, the Turks are too much to tackle in addition.

Wendell Willkie's recent trip to Ankara gave the Turkish Government leaders a chance to hear directly from Washington how the Allied program for victory is progressing and a chance to discuss the Allied general outline for world peace in which the Turks are extremely interested.

The arrival of Willkie also was the signal for the Turks to throw off their attitude of strict neutrality and publicly to show friendship for the United Nations—in great contrast with a few months before.

ment officials were forced to get permission from the foreign office before accepting an invitation to dine with Allied representatives.

Auto Mechanics May Be Classed Essential Workers

Draft Call Would Cause Shortage
In Servicing Nation's 20,000,000 Vehicles

By David J. Wilkie
True World Staff Writer

Detroit.—The expert automobile mechanic employed as such, soon may be classified as "an essential worker," according to authoritative automobile trade executives who maintain that only with adequate servicing can the 20 million vehicles needed for wartime transportation be kept rolling.

Existing facilities are adequate for servicing the Nation's motor vehicles, these sources say, but calls to arms and job swapping threaten inroads that will precipitate a real shortage of repair and maintenance service.

"This," said one industry authority, "is no individual opinion; it's a stark reality that must be recognized or the Nation's whole highway transportation system will bog down."

Things In Prospect

Also in prospect for the car retailer—and the motorist—in addition to Nation-wide gasoline rationing, are:

Possible freezing and restrictions on used car sales;

Compulsory inspection of tires;

Enforced recapping of tires used by all motorists or arbitrary immobilization of the vehicle.

The formula for used car price ceilings will be an intricate one, the trade experts assert, taking into consideration the high, medium and low price groups, each with a different ratio of value to its new models. There also will be the basic factor of the car's condition and the mileage potentialities of its tires.

Used Car Ceilings

Some of the best informed sources anticipate a dual grouping of used car ceilings. One of the groups would cover cars on which the dealer had done no servicing or repairs and could offer no warranty;

the other would fix top prices for reconditioned vehicles.

Compulsory inspection of tires and enforced recapping would be designed to get every possible mile out of present tires and forestall carelessness by motorists who believed that their occupations would insure them new tire replacements. Tire engineers long have maintained that as long as sidewalls and carcass generally are not seriously damaged tires can be almost indefinitely reconditioned.

There are between 300,000 and 600,000 used automobiles in dealers' hands. Although their tires are of varying condition, these vehicles along with car servicing operations and the limited volume of rationed new car sales have kept most of the retailers in business thus far.

For most of the dealers, the trade authorities say, operations have been more profitable than many of them anticipated when production ceased and new car sales were rigidly restricted late last winter.

Car Sales Down

This was explained as due largely to the fact that while new-car sales now average less than one to 10 compared with pre-war activities, the retailers generally are getting their full margin of profit on both new and used vehicle sales, are indulging in no wild trading and are not obliged to give exorbitant allowances on traded-in cars in order to make a sale. Moreover, dealers have been able to reduce their overhead in numerous ways.

"There is no cut-throat competition; no panic to unload," said one trade executive who has just made a survey of the dealer situation throughout the Nation.

These factors, supplemented by service operation income, he added, have meant for many dealers a better financial showing than a lot of them were able to make in normal times.

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Son Relates Killing Parents

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—Authorities tonight described Robert Smith Nash, 27, confessed slayer of his middle-aged parents, as a "cold-blooded" murderer with an "exaggerated ego."

For the events of Monday night in which he fell on his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles A. Nash, with an ax and stuffed their bodies into his car, young Nash appeared to have no remorse.

Instead, detectives found him "more worried about the feeding of a cat at home than about his parents."

His parents' murders, he told police, resulted from the refusal of his father, who was an attorney for the Internal Revenue Bureau in St. Louis, to lend the son \$500 to pay off debts. In fashionable Clayton outside of St. Louis, father and son argued.

Subsequently, young Nash drove with the bodies in the car to near Springfield, Ill.

Son, 27, Held In Parents' Death



ROBERT NASH

Man Admits Killing Woman

Camden, N. J., Sept. 24.—In a voice shaken by sobs, a 28-year-old shipyard worker sat in detective headquarters today and related, Sgt. Thomas Murphy said, that he killed his former sweetheart with a shotgun blast because she jilted him and began "running around with other men."

Murphy said the man, whom he identified as Willard Johnson, 233-a-week shipfitter at "ramp's" Shipyard, Philadelphia, admitted that he walked into the third-floor apartment of attractive Marie Elizabeth Ervin, 26, in Philadelphia yesterday and shot her to death.

"I loved her as much as any man can love any woman," he was quoted as saying.

Johnson related, Murphy added, that he met the attractive 30-year-old cigar factory worker last March 15 and that they lived together in a Philadelphia apartment until August 21 when he was ordered to report at Fort Dix, N. J.

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This Morning

With Shirley Povich

A one-armed Marine sergeant (there is such a man) at Quantico, Va., is doubtless getting a belt out of the proceedings in the Solomons. Every time a Jap sniper flops out of a tree with a U. S. bullet slug in his smelly hide, Platoon Sergeant Don Truesdell approves.

He taught a lot of those Jap-hunting U. S. Marines how to shoot. Quick. And straight. Sergeant Truesdell taught himself how to shoot before they detailed him as assistant range officer at the Quantico rifle and pistol ranges. That was no soft chore for Truesdell. . . . learning how to shoot. He did it the hard way.

Words like courage and gallantry and fortitude are tossed around loosely by sports writers. They are invoked easily to color up a two-run rally in the ninth, or a golfer's ability to get down a 6-foot putt on the eighteenth hole, or to help tell the story of a last-quarter touchdown march. How like cheap platitudes they sound alongside the real thing. Alongside the story of Sgt. Don Truesdell, for example.

An empty sleeve dangled from Truesdell's right shoulder 10 years ago when he stepped forward at a pretty little ceremony to have the blue, white-starred ribbon of the Congressional Medal of Honor hung around his neck. He had served his country well, they told him. The



Platoon Sgt. Truesdell (left) on Quantico pistol range

United States of America was grateful. They wished him well on his return to his South Carolina farm.

It was then, for the first time in his life, that Truesdell forgot his military training. He pleaded with his superiors not to muster him out. Maybe a one-armed Marine could still be useful, he said. There were consultations, allowances were made, and Truesdell was labeled an exceptional case. They didn't muster him out. They said he could still be a Marine.

That was in 1932, and Truesdell immediately set about to make himself useful to the Marines. It was hard. With his left arm, he had never been deft, but that was all he now had to work with. What could he do? He knew. You needed only one hand to pull a pistol trigger.

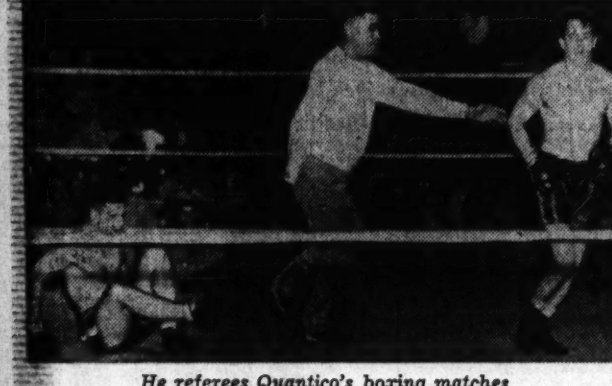
By day you might have seen him at Marine posts on the Eastern Coast, carrying wherever he went a small rubber ball in his left hand. He squeezed and manipulated the ball constantly to strengthen the muscles of the hand. Evenings, he sat about in the squad room, looking a pistol and squeezing the trigger, hour after hour. He was getting the feel of it. Not that he was unfamiliar with a pistol. When he had his good right arm, he had been a crack shot. But this was different. With his left hand, he had always been sort of clumsy.

In his spare time, Truesdell studied army ballistics, and kindred subjects. And the "feel" of a pistol in his left hand began to come to him. He wouldn't trust himself at target practice until he was sure the transition from a right-hander to a left-hander had been accomplished. He didn't want to fail.

One day he ventured out to the range, pistol in hand, half-happy, half-scared. This was the day he had chosen to make good with himself. His first shot produced as much ecstasy as a hard-bitten leatherneck could display. He had blasted the black out of the middle of the target. Could he do it again? He could, and he did, again and again. One happy Marine unblushingly drew his pistol to his lips and planted a grateful kiss on its blue steel.

We tipped you off to the rest of the story—how Sergeant Truesdell developed, with his one good hand, the skill to become a Marine instructor with the pistol. The leathernecks in his platoon know their boss as one of the outstanding shots in the entire Marine Corps.

But the Congressional Medal of Honor isn't tossed around by the Congress of the United States for mere piddling feats of heroism, and



He referees Quantico's boxing matches

maybe you'd like to know how Sgt. Don Truesdell got his. That is background, brother, for a fellow who could laugh at an empty sleeve that had contained his most useful arm, and remake himself into a crackshot with what had been a clumsy left.

Truesdell was a 21-year-old Marine corporal in 1927 when the Nicaraguan bandits started getting tough with the constituted government in that country, which the United States happened to like. And when the Nicaraguan government asked for help in forming its Guardia Nacional to deal with the bandit toughies, United States Marines, hand-picked for their ability, were lent to Nicaragua to officer the new force.

Corporal Truesdell found himself with a commission of second lieutenant in command of native soldiers of the Guardia Nacional striking at bandit forces wherever he could ferret them out in the hills. On April 24, 1932, Truesdell's troops routed the main body of one bandit force, began poking in the brush for stragglers.

Suddenly a rifle grenade of one of the native troopers dropped from its carrier. It struck a rock, igniting the detonator. In petrified horror of the explosion to come, the native soldiers stood transfixed. From the safety of several yards away, Truesdell took in the situation. He raced in to snatch up the deadly grenade that would kill or maim most of his command. Even as he hurried it into the brush, the infernal thing exploded. It blew off Truesdell's right hand, ripped fragments from his body. But he had saved his men.

On a litter, his native troopers carried Truesdell on a long trek through the jungles and won through to a landing field where planes took him to a Managua hospital. He didn't die. Shortly after the Congress of the United States voted him the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Nicaraguan government bestowed upon him their cross of valor.

He's entitled, too, to wear the Marines' good-conduct medal, but they all repose in his luggage. "I don't want to look like a hero," says the man who wanted mostly to be a Marine.

Sec. Stimson Investigating Louis-Conn Title Fight

Cards Win, Assured of at Least a Tie

Reds Beaten, 6-0; Cooper Gives 2 Hits

Ace Hurler Strikes Out 6, No Walks Issued; Stan Musial Drives in 3 Runs

By the Associated Press

St. Louis, Sept. 24.—They didn't raise the National League pennant on old St. Louis tonight, but they began dragging it out of the moth balls.

The Cardinals assured themselves at least a tie for the championship, no matter if they lose their remaining two games, when they shut out the Cincinnati Reds today, 6 to 0, to register their 104th victory of the season.

Big Mort Cooper, right hander, held the Reds to two hits to achieve his twenty-second victory—his seventh straight, and his tenth shut-out of the campaign. Only one Red runner managed to get to second. Cooper fanned six and issued no passes. At no time was he even threatened, so masterfully did he pour 'em in.

Stan Musial, Cardinal left fielder, connected with three hits to drive in three runs, and Walker Cooper drove in two on a screaming triple.

Ray Starr, recent conqueror of Brooklyn, was driven out of the box with none out in the seventh when the first three Cardinals bombarded him with hits, to increase their total to ten, winding up with Cooper's triple. He was replaced by Joe Beggs, a right hander, who held the Cards hitless until the finish of the game.

The triumphal Cards will rest tomorrow before tangling with the Cubs in the final games of the season Saturday and Sunday.

The Cardinals scored at once in the first inning on two singles, a sacrifice and an error.

Jimmy Brown, second baseman, opened with a single and went to second on Walker's sacrifice. Both runners were safe, however, because Bert Haas, in fielding Walker's bunt, threw wildly to first.

The ball sailed over Frank McCormick's head and Eddie Joost made a beautiful onehanded back stop on the ground too late to prevent Brown from tearing to third. Slaughter popped to McCormick and Stan Musial singled a blow to right, scoring Brown and sending Walker to third.

Walker Cooper, the work-horse catcher, however, hit into a double play, Joost to Damon Phillips to McCormick.

The Cardinals scored two more runs in the fifth, but two were out on a double, a pass and an infield hit, filling the bases. Brown doubled to left and Walker drove a base on balls. Slaughter hit between Joost and McCormick, with McCormick rushing into field the ball, which rolled past him to Joost. Musial smashed a hit that went between Haas' legs and rolled into left field, with Brown and Walker scoring.

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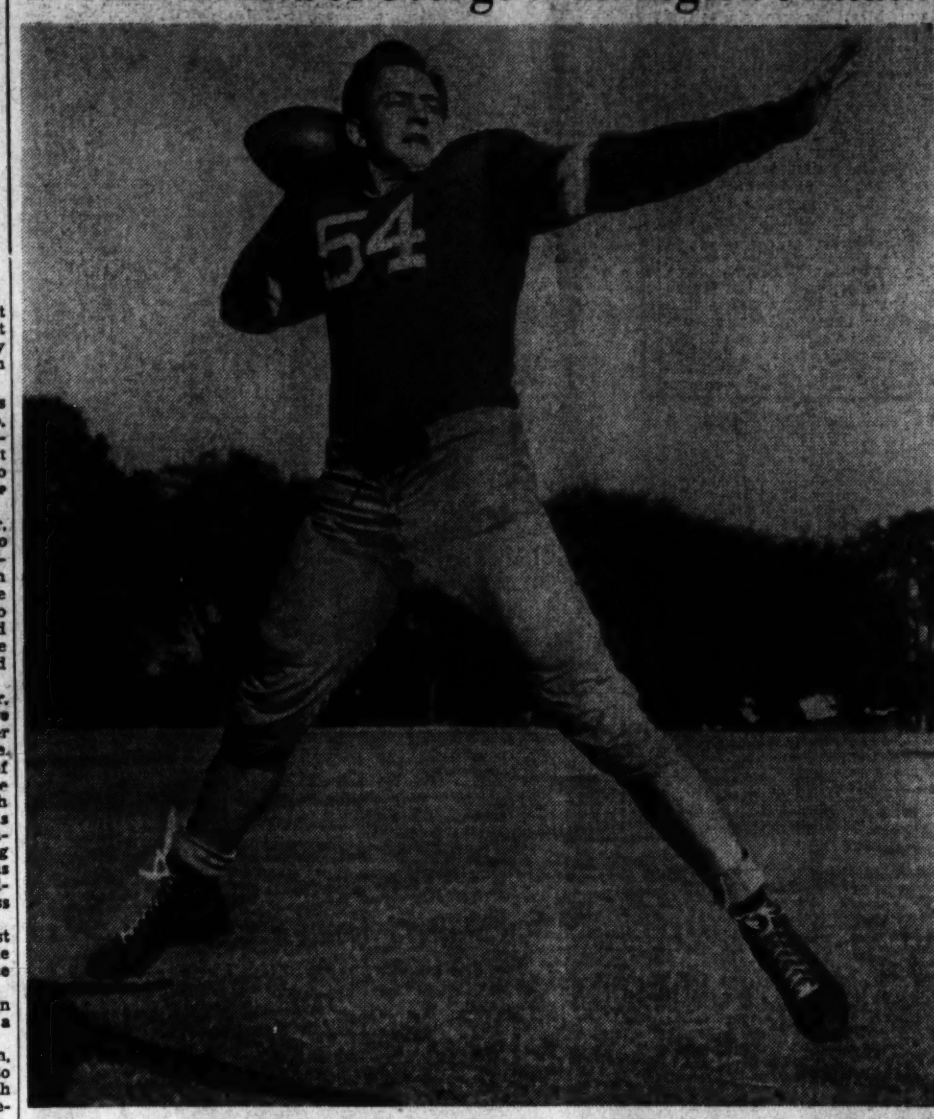
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The Aerial End of George Washington's Attack



Triple-threat Jimmy Graham of George Washington will be much in evidence tonight when the Colonials open their season against Western Maryland. He provides the G-Streeters with a quantity they've needed for some time—capable passing

Hoyas Engage Favored Owl Team Tonight

With high hopes of a victory but with the odds 8-5 against them, Georgetown University's young gridmen tonight open their 1942 gridiron warfare against Temple on the latter's back doorstep in Philadelphia.

It's the second heaviest line in the East the Hoyas will face tonight. Boston College rates the heaviest in recent calculations, but the Owls are a close second with an aggregation averaging well over 200 pounds a man.

Also contributing to the Owls' favoritism is the fact that they won last year's encounter fairly handily, 17-7. Tonight's clash will be the fifth in the two team's series.

Georgetown boasting three triumphs to date.

A squad of 35 players will make the trip to the Quaker City headed by Coach Jack Hagerty and his assistants, Mush Dubofsky and George Murtagh. But beyond the first 15 or 18 players few are likely to see action unless matters become hopeless or cinched.

Need Reserves

The lack of reserves is Coach Hagerty's biggest worry. He calls his first 11 "right capable," but he gets a frantic look in his eyes when reserves are mentioned. One of these is almost certain to be used extensively at guard, where first-stringer Ben Werder is just recovering from a groin injury. Elmer Oberio, a 265-pound sophomore, or John Morelli may get the assignment.

On the field, slender Eddie Agnew, who did his prepping in Philadelphia, will be in charge. The young quarterback may be expected to "put out" to the limit as he faces his former home crowd. A senior, his rise to the Hoya first string signal-calling spot has been nothing less than sensational.

Backing up Agnew are a trio of brilliant backs, with again the question of reserves. Johnny Barrett, who hurt himself in last year's first game, will lend his blinding speed to that of Frank Dornfield and the power running of Fullback Bill McLaughlin.

The Buffmen will meet this form of attack with an assortment of defense formations, upon which Baker has been drilling the boys carefully for the past week. On the offense, Baker will stick to the single wing-back formation, but what will come out of that formation no one knows. That the team will gamble is a certainty, for Baker himself has said that "we've got to gamble." And the presence of reckless Jimmy Graham in the signal calling role is further evidence of that very intention.

All things considered, tonight's game shapes up as one of the most important of the season. Baker, due to a scarcity of preseason scrimmage opponents available, has had no chance to see his flock of sophomores perform under fire, and is anxious to do so. And should they get off on the right foot with a decisive

See G. W. Page 17, Column 2

Dodger Fans Still Hopeful After Victory

Flock Turns Back Boston, 5-3; Before 19,062; Dodgers Boast 101 Wins

By the Associated Press

Brooklyn, Sept. 24.—The Dodgers staved off elimination from the National League race for at least one more day when they came from behind today to beat out a 5-3 victory over Boston's Jim Tobin before 19,062 still hopeful fans at Ebbets Field.

This left the Dodgers a chance of tying for the flag providing they win their remaining three games, and the Cards collapsed completely in their last two.

In chalking up their fifth straight victory since they got off the totem pole, the Flatbushers ran their record of wins for the season to 101, surpassing the best mark of all previous Brooklyn clubs. They had that for consolation, no matter what happens to them later on.

As has become their habit, the Dodgers let the opposition get a running start today and then platted the fences with a clatter and base hits to present Whitlow Wyatt his nineteenth triumph of the year. And again it was Capt. Dolf Camilli who supplied the big punch. He doubled in the tying run in the Dodger's sixth-inning outburst and scored the winner, himself, on a wild throw to the plate by Sibi Sisti, Braves second baseman.

Boston scored all three of its runs off Wyatt in the third by bunching four safe wallops with three Brooklyn errors. The stage was set when Bill Wistemann and Tobin opened with successive singles and were sacrificed around. An outfield fly by Al Roberge brought Wistemann across, and Nanny Fernandez followed with a single to count Tobin. Then big Ernie Lombardi, the league's leading hitter, pounded a single to center on which Fernandez scored when Pete Reiser booted the ball around.

Once Wyatt got out of it at mess he went along smoothly enough until the seventh. When he issued a pass to Holmes to open that frame, Manager Leo Durocher lost no time waving Hugh Casey in from the bullpen. Casey attended to the matter with hitless ball the rest of the way.

Tobin, using mostly soft stuff, held the Dodgers to a pair of hits through the infield for the first five innings, and his 3-0 lead looked big as a house. Wyatt flew out meekly enough to open the sixth, too, but then it came—bang, bang.

Dixie Walker singled, Arky Vaughan singled, Pete Reiser singled, Dolf Camilli doubled and Augie Galan doubled. Sisti committed his colossal error, throwing the ball a dozen feet over Lombardi's head at home plate after he had taken the bounce-back of Camilli's drive against the right field wall. When was over and the dust had subsided, the Dodgers had four runs and were safely in. Galan's double was wasted, as Mickey Vernon's double inning by hitting into a double play.

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Promoters Believe Bout Will Go On

Secretary of War 'Shocked' Over Arrangements; No Statement on Details

By Sid Feder

Associated Press Sports Writer

New York, Sept. 24.—Secretary of War Stimson revealed today he is making a personal investigation of the October 12 heavyweight championship fight between Joe Louis and Billy Conn, but officials promoting the bout said they did not believe it would be called off.

Stimson's investigation was disclosed at his press conference in Washington. He said he was "shocked" over arrangements for the fight between the two soldier heavyweights which is to be held in Yankee Stadium, but he declined to say what details "shocked" him.

The War Secretary explained that he "didn't know of the details until this morning," and said he hoped to complete his investigation "within 48 hours."

The War Secretary's statement was a complete surprise to all those in New York who are connected with putting on the fight.

John Kieran, head of the sports writers' committee of War Boxing, Inc., which is promoting the fight, explained, "We know nothing of this, and we have neither the intention nor authority of calling the fight off; that's up to the War Department."

Last Saturday Kieran succeeded Grantland Rice as head of the sports writers committee during a stormy session over the \$125,000 which was to be taken from the "gate" of the fight to pay personal debts said to be owed by Louis and Conn. Most of these debts are listed as owed to Promoter Mike Jacobs.

Nothing is Sisy.

The War Department, through Major Gen. Surles (A. D. Surles), head of the War Department's public relations, asked us to put on the fight for Army Relief. Kieran went on. "We asked Jacobs to promote the bout for us. This was approved. We have nothing to say concerning a fight which is being promoted by the War Department."

General Surles has been on Army maneuvers in Kansas and is expected back in Washington tomorrow.

Jacobs pointed out that War Boxing, Inc., and the War Department had asked him to promote the fight for a large sum of money for Army Emergency Relief, and that the arrangements for the fight "were approved by the War Department and War Boxing, Inc."

"If Mr. Stimson thinks an investigation is warranted, it's all right with me," he added. "A representative of the War Department saw Joe Louis at Fort Riley before the fight was arranged. Louis told him that he had certain obligations which he would like to have met if he was going to fight. So far as I'm concerned, whatever money Joe owes me, he can owe me for as long as he wants."

"If you say this, though—I think all this publicity will add \$200,000 to the gate. And that's good."

Conn Was a Corporal

Meantime, Sergeant Louis and brand new Corporal Conn went on with their training camp at his Greenwood Lake, N. Y., camp and Billy at Jacobs' Rumson, N. J., estate. But the row over the bout had a new echo in Congress, when Representative Holland (Democrat, Pennsylvania), in reply to charges made by Representative O'Toole (Democrat, New York), on the floor yesterday, contended that "to say that this is making a mockery out of the army and a mockery out of charity, to permit these two upstanding Americans to engage in a boxing bout that will benefit their buddies in service, is certainly hitting below the belt."

O'Toole, Holland declared, apparently has forgotten that Louis donated his whole purse to Army and Navy Relief in his bouts last winter with Buddy Baer and Abe Simon.

O'Toole had called for a Congressional investigation.

See LOUIS, Page 15, Column 8.

Smallest Crowd in Decade Expected to See Navy Play

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 24.—One of the smallest Navy football crowds in a decade is expected to watch the Sailors open their 1942 football season against William and Mary College in Thompson Stadium Saturday.

Navy Athletic Association officials, accustomed to seeing the stadium filled to its 22,000 capacity in recent years, estimate that Saturday's crowd will be less than 15,000 and more than likely about 12,000.

Capt. L. S. Perry, Navy athletic director, said the attendance fall-off would result because Navy was trying to cooperate with the Office of Defense Transportation and would not do anything to encourage "sellouts" for the three games scheduled in Annapolis this fall.

"Of course, if the people come to the games of their own free will, we can't help it," he said, "but Navy is making absolutely no effort to fill the crowd to capacity proportion through salesmanship tactics."

Ticket sales for the Annapolis games—William and Mary, Virginia

Here Are the Hoyas—as Owls Will See Them Tonight



Georgetown University's line-up when it invades Temple's stronghold in Philadelphia tonight will probably look something like this. Left to right (line) are Bob Duffey, Ross Sorce, Tom Ponsalle, Whitey Erickson, John Morelli, George Perpich and Lou Robustelli. The starting backs are (same order) John Barrett, Ed Agnew, Frank Dornfield and Bill McLaughlin.

The Majors

American League

Standing of the Teams

New York 102 59 573

Boston 92 59 568 18

Brooklyn 82 59 568 18

Cleveland 72 78 483 29

Detroit 72 79 489 29

Chicago 65 82 442 35

WASHINGTON 65 82 411 48

Philadelphia 55 89 357 48

Yesterday Results

Chicago, 2-4; Cleveland, 1-2. (Only games scheduled.)

Game Today

Chicago at Cleveland—Wade (5-3) vs. Fernald (6-1) vs. Dean (5-19). (Only game scheduled.)

National League

Standing of the Teams

St. Louis 104 48 584

Brooklyn 101 59 589 25

New York 82 65 561 19

Cincinnati 78 74 567 27

Chicago 68 84 447 35

Pittsburgh 64 81 441 36

Boston 58 87 480 42

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Staples Close

Irregular in Nervous Deal

By the Associated Press
Anti-inflation developments
terday in Washington caused a
ous reaction in commodity fu
tending with closing prices irr

that President Roosevelt might legislate which would revise parity prices so that ceiling loan rates would be higher than originally thought.

New York cotton advanced much as 90 cents a bale but was pared to losses of 40 to 75 at the finish because of late selling and liquidation. Wool

Profit-taking reduced early Chicago grain highs to losses of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent a bushel for wheat-finished unchanged to $\frac{3}{8}$ of a bushel higher.

The Associated Press weighed in on 35 wholesale spot staples to find that the average advanced to a new 1942 high of 100.84 per cent of the 1926 average, 100.84 per cent the previous d

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of principal each mo
Interest cost compo

● **MONTHLY PAYMENTS** may be made to conform to borrower's cash income.

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54ks.
70.3
69.4
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family income.

● **SPECIAL "HO
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pays off mortgage
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with borrower.)

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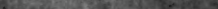
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Boys' & Girls' Gym Outfits For School Gym Sports!



Boys' Outfits:

Grey Shorts 55c
Grey Shirts 35c
Sweat Shirts \$1.00
Sweat Pants \$1.50
Supporter 50c
Gym Socks 35c
Gym Shoes \$1.50
Basketball Shoes \$2.25
Basketball Shorts \$1.25

Girls' Outfits:

Gym Suits (blue, sleeveless) \$1.25
Gym Suits (blue, bloomer leg) \$1.50
Gym Suits (with skirt) \$2.25
Girls' Gym Shoes \$1.50

SEE ELLIS GOODMAN for a complete line of women's bowling dresses, blouses and shirts. Special team prices.

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Consisting of
A colorful assortment of
choice flowers arranged in
gift box delivered in city
or suburb.

A \$2.50 VALUE

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COMPLETE
\$1.75

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\$9.75
815 and 818 Value
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A Complete Installation For Any Room
Up To 10 Sq. Yds., Including Bath-
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Armstrong's Inlaid LAID AND CEMENTED Free

\$13.95 Friday and
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Only
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Large selection of colors and patterns, suitable for all rooms, laid and cemented free with tiles at 10¢. We pride ourselves on the workmanship of our mechanics and believe it is unsurpassed in the city. Our estimator will cheerfully submit samples and measure your room WITHOUT COST. District 8342
Asphalt Tile—For Your Recreation Room—16¢ Sq. Ft.

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Very Special!

Navy Officers' Blue Serge Uniforms and Raincoats

FRI.
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\$37.50
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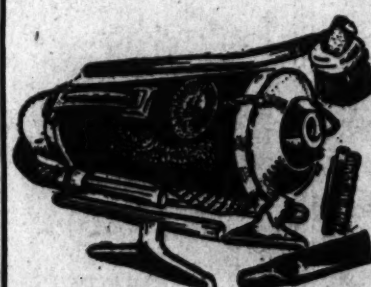
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Beautifully Rebuilt Electrolux VACUUM CLEANER



\$18.95

Full Cash Price
Liberal Allowance for
Your Old Cleaner

READY TO USE

Backed for One Year by Our Guarantee Bond

Complete with set of house-cleaning tools. Rebuilt to perfection by our own corps of expert mechanics using new parts wherever needed.

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For free demonstration
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HIGHEST QUALITY WORKMANSHIP

Our estimator will cheerfully submit samples and give you expert advice. COST IN D. C. nearby Maryland or Virginia—Columbis 5116.



2-Piece Suite Cleaned \$8

2-PIECE SUITE REUPHOLSTERED

Furniture reupholstered and rebuilt with NEW filler, webbing and springs where needed. Comes back looking brand new. Price includes labor and materials.

\$44

SLIP COVERS FOR 2-PIECE SUITE

"They Fit Like Upholstery"
Cut to fit your own furniture! Hand finished with box pleats. Fast colors, pre-shrunk fabrics: sail cloth, gabardine, chevron, "Dartmouth" florals, chevrons, stripes. Prompt Delivery!

\$27

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F & G Between 12th & 13th N.W.

chicken



NEWS FLASH!
No MEAT WORRIES
Plenty of
COLLEGE HILL
CHICKEN!

WEEK-END
SPECIAL

LEGS
AND
BREASTS

When
Bought
Together

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LB.

AVOID THE RUSH FOR BETTER SERVICE
SHOP MORE FROM 10 A.M. TO 4 P.M.

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AUTO & RADIO CO.

BOTH SIDES OF 7th ST. AT R N.W.

BRAND NEW 1941

Motorola Auto Radio

Special Until Sunday
1 P.M.

\$27.95
INSTALLED



Completely installed with aerial and control heads to exactly fit and match your instrument panel. Sold from factory sealed cartons.
• 6 tubes—3 gang condenser
• Tuned R. F. Stage
• 3 Dimension Vite-Tone
Reg. List Price. . . . \$35.00
Installation 3.50
Aerial 4.95
\$43.45
You Save 35%

FULL STOCK TIRE PUMPS

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818 F Street N.W.

Look For The Big Clock

Man's Waterproof, Shock- proof, Dustproof Watch!



Friday & Saturday Only!

\$24.95
Plus
Tax

A real man's watch! Ideal for men in the armed services . . . for air raid wardens . . . for policemen. Waterproof! Shockproof! Dustproof! Non-magnetic! Radiolite dial you can see in the dark.

Open a Charge Account, Pay as Little as \$1.25 a Week

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"Home of Bit O' Kentucky"



A REAL BARGAIN!

ABINGDON

LONDON DRY GIN

DISTILLED FROM 100% CANE
PRODUCTS NEUTRAL SPIRITS

Made to Sell for \$2.19

FRIDAY
AND
SATURDAY
ONLY!

\$1.29
Full Quart

85 PROOF
No Deliveries—Cash and Carry! One Price to All!

BEACON ELECTRIC

SUPPLY COMPANY, Inc.

909 7th Street N.W. NATIONAL 0485

Washington's Largest Stock of Electrical Fixtures for the Home

They're Hard to Get—As You Know!

But Here They Are at a Savings, Too!

"Superlectric"

Irons

with the
"Thurmglow"
Feature

FRIDAY &
SATURDAY ONLY

\$8.95

Tax Included



This spot lights up when iron reaches full heat.

We have a limited quantity of these desirable and very scarce electric irons and offer them at a special price for just Friday & Saturday. They're full size, chrome plated with smart streamline handle. Completely Guaranteed. Only one to a customer.

No Mail or Phone Orders Filled

CROZIER sister, said he was born in 1922. His father, has been farming for three years and is a family hope now that some will come from him.

A native of Baldon, Va., and former Gordon High School student Sergeant Crozier, a one-time U.S. Army Guardsman, joined the Army in 1942, a year ago for flight training. He was assigned to duty as a bombardier.

Sergeant Crozier was engaged Miss Gloria Duckett of 1422 E. Harvard Street Northwest. His bride will be married in December, and his brother, Harry Crozier, are Presque making arrangements bringing the body here for burial.

Surviving are his mother, his father and his brother.

CORDUROY CASUAL

By Jeanne Contini
The Post Fashion Editor

Here's a two-piece suit-dress, just as trim and as young as anything we've ever seen.

The cut is generous; the tailoring defies a price-guessing contest. A set-in belt allows for a casual, easy look above the waist and the leather buttons are too good to be true.

The white faille collar is basted in and the notched lapels underneath will be a fine resting place for your favorite pin whenever you want to remove the collar.

A gored skirt allows for plenty of the energetic moving around you're doing in these maidless days.

The fabric is corduroy and you know how practical it is.

Sizes 36 to 44 in wonderful colors. Price around \$11!!!

Call National 4200, Extension 259, and we'll tell you where to run (not walk) to the store that sells this.



Women's Physical Capacity in Industry Has Been Often Underrated, Says Professor

Only in war jobs requiring brute force do men hold any material advantage over women, according to Prof. Edmund Shaw of the Cooper Union Art School. Women's physical capacity for industrial tasks has been underrated, says Professor Shaw, who points out that the wartime service of women in industry reveals a narrower margin of male superiority than has been commonly supposed.

Women can withstand a steadier drain on their physical resources than can men, Professor Shaw finds. He cites the number of long-distance female swimmers as evidence of women's endurance.

Women who question their own ability to replace men in war industries or professions should reappraise their physical qualifications for filling a man's job, he declares.

Specific Job

Those who are planning to enter business should train for a specific job and be guided by longer-range possibilities rather than by wartime opportunities, Professor Shaw advises. Old-fashioned virtues such as punctuality, loyalty and dependability are still the surest stepping stones to advancement, he thinks.

The number of women employed in war work in the last year has been large enough to encourage some general conclusions in regard to their qualifications, Professor Shaw explains. "All the reports indicate that in many jobs women not only equal men, but excel them."

"Women workers are said to be more painstaking, more dexterous and less easily bored by repetitive tasks. They are notably proficient in the assembling of small parts, a

Long Island airplane plant reporting that a new record for speed in this type of work had recently been made by a woman who had replaced a drafted male employee.

Need Trained Workers

"All the defense jobs open to women are not in the factory or on the assembly line. There is a steadily increasing demand for draftsmen and designers by architects, engineers, airplane plants and other concerns which need to make a large number of drawings before the manufacture of a product can begin."

"The War Department recently called upon the Cooper Union Art School to provide 24 women for work in map making. No women with requisite skill for this service were available."

"That women are conscious of their opportunities is indicated by enrollment figures at Cooper Union for the coming year. The majority of our day-school students are now women. A large increase in female registrations in mechanical courses has taken place."

"In our night classes, which for many years averaged 38 per cent women and 62 per cent men, the percentage of women this fall has increased to 47 per cent, with a corresponding drop in male enrollment."

rollment. Also we are registering for the night classes a much larger percentage of college graduates, many of them women."

To women who are seeking industrial employment Professor Shaw suggests, in addition to reliance on old-fashioned virtues, these guiding principles:

"First, don't say you will do anything. Employers want people who are able to do a specific job. They haven't time for inexperienced help, however willing. Find out what you are capable of doing and then train for it."

"Second, do not be guided by expediency. The jobs paying the most money immediately are not necessarily the best. Use the time spent in school to find out what you are best qualified to do."

Re: Rouge

Young Joan Leslie, in Warner Brothers' "Yankee Doodle Dandy," doesn't own any rouge because she doesn't have to wear it, being the possessor of natural, healthy coloring. But Joan says that on very special occasions she touches up her cheeks ever so little. She puts a tiny speck of cold cream on her finger, rubs it over her lipstick, and she has an excellent cream rouge—and one that matches her lipstick perfectly.

Your Figure, Madame!

You Have to Be Fit To Have Good Posture

By Ida Jean Klein

When some loving member of the family thumps you between the shoulder blades and tells you to straighten up, what do you do? Bear right back for a few minutes? That doesn't help any. Check into the reasons.

It could be that you slump from laziness. But it's more apt to be that you don't feel up to standing straight. You can't be fit with a poor posture because it throws you out of line—but unless you are fit you are not likely to have a good posture.

Maybe it's because you don't eat right. You may not see any connection between the lack of vitamins and round shoulders, but nutrition plays a big part in vitality and low vitality is reflected in your posture. Let's say you eat plain white bread, don't drink your milk, and skip the green and yellow vegetables. Then you are not getting your full share of minerals and vitamins. It isn't just the vitamins that you need. It's all the protective foods—meat, eggs, fruits and whole grains. If your nutrition is poor, your posture is usually poor, too.

Better Habits

Of course, habit is a factor. It could be merely from habit that you stand with your chest in and your stomach and hips out. You may have been in the habit of sitting on your spine and in the middle of your back—and that is what is causing your sway back.

You may not have used the right muscles for years. Then you will have to strengthen them. There is only one rule to keep in mind all the time and that is up when you sit, stand or walk. Don't sit down, sit up. Sit with the back of your hips pressed against the back of the chair. If you do desk work, make a practice of bending forward only at the hips. Some girls bend in sections, the neck, shoulders and waist. Keep a straight line from the top of your head to the base of your spine.

Pull Up Straight

When you stand and walk, don't try to hold your stomach in. Pull up with the lower abdominal muscles and let the lift carry right on up through your chest and the top of your head. It isn't "chest out, shoulders back." It's "chest up, shoulders relaxed." In standing, keep your weight balanced on both feet or you will push one hip out of line. Good posture is the most comfortable and the most efficient. If you feel more comfortable when you slump, improve your health habits and strengthen your muscles with some corrective exercises. Here is a good one:

Fashion Horoscope

By Colette



If you make dinner and evening clothes—
Do get fabric beauty and warmth—velvet, satin, tulle, crepe, sheer wools. Combine bright fuchsia with purple; tortoise shell colored sequins on tobacco brown; yellow and antique gold sequins on lime and gold color tissue wools.

Don't overlook this chance to make individual style clothes.

Chicago Sun Syndicate

fortable and the most efficient. If you feel more comfortable when you slump, improve your health habits and strengthen your muscles with some corrective exercises. Here is a good one:

Lying on back on floor, knees flexed and feet on floor, arms down at sides. Press the small of the back down against the floor as you swing the arms up overhead. Do this upswing of the arms without letting hands, wrists, elbows and upper arms come off the floor. Do the same thing when you swing arms down. As you complete the full swing, relax stomach muscles and rest for a second. Repeat the exercise 5 counts.

Tomorrow—A nutrition and fitness quiz.

High Vitamin Menus

BREAKFAST
Half Grapefruit
Scrambled Egg
Buttered Whole Wheat (100 percent) or Enriched Toast, Honey Coffee

LUNCHEON
Bowl of Vegetable Soup
Grilled Cheese and Bacon Sandwich

DINNER
Fresh Fruit
Glass of Milk
Broiled Liver Baked Potato
Enriched or Whole Grain Bread
Celery and Raw Carrot Sticks
Coconut Custard Pie

BEFORE RETIRING:
Glass of Milk
Copyright, 1942, King Features.

Causes Of Abscesses Of Middle Ear

By Logan Clendenen, M. D.

The ear naturally divides itself into three main divisions—external, middle and internal. The external ear can be seen and known by us all. In the lower animals it is an organ of expression and also serves as a sounding board to catch sound.

In man it has degenerated into a useless and rather ugly appendix to the scalp. Part of the external ear can be seen and known by us all. In the lower animals it is an organ of expression and also serves as a sounding board to catch sound.

The middle ear is a not entirely closed cavity which also selects and transmits sound waves to the internal ear, the organ of hearing. At one end of the middle ear is the ear drum, and connected to it are three small bones, movable on each other, the innermost of which is attached to a window which opens into the inner organ of hearing.

Vibration

Sound waves impinge on the ear drum and make it vibrate. These vibrations are transmitted by the little ear bones to the organ of hearing. But in order for this apparatus to work, in order for sound to be transmitted, the middle ear must be an elastic air space connected with the external world.

So into the center of the middle ear and going to the back of the throat is an open canal, the Eustachian tube. If at the moment of a loud sound the pressure in the middle ear is too great, the Eustachian tube opens up and allows the air under pressure into the back of the throat. It is an absolutely necessary provision of nature, but it is the cause of all the origin of middle ear trouble.

Because the throat is constantly full of germs, some of them from time to time naturally wander up the Eustachian tube and light and make lodgment in the middle ear. So, fundamentally, the way to prevent abscess of the middle ear is to safeguard the Eustachian tube. That is why the care of colds and sore throat is so important.

True, under most circumstances middle ear infection passes off in the course of a few days or weeks and does little harm. But it is always troublesome and may have complications that are very serious. There is one other connection

Smart Mascot Fun to Make



By Alice Brooks

Get started on Scottie now, for he'll prove so popular you'll have to make more than one! The small tots love him—he's so cuddly; bigger people think he's a grand mascot. He's an easy toy to make, too, and takes little material. Pattern 7123 contains pattern and directions for making dog.

To obtain this pattern send Eleven Cents to The Washington Post, Household Arts Department, 259 West Fourteenth Street, New York, N. Y. Write plainly Name, Address and Pattern Number.

to the middle ear besides the Eustachian tube, and that is the mastoid collection of cells. Nobody knows exactly what they are there for, yet they can cause very serious trouble if they become infected from abscess of the middle ear. They lie close to the brain and to the great veins of the neck, and mastoid infection likely to spread.

ANTIOCH
Collage Research
Developed the
LAMBETH
No. 547
Last
Black Kid Perforated Tie
10.95
THE BEAM

Jodhpurs for Boys and Girls
Regularly \$1.98
\$1.59
SMART whipcord jodhpurs—ideal for early fall wear. Sturdy and durable for dress or play. Fitted with elastic back, patch pockets and leather belt. Brown and green. Sizes 2 to 7.
Forest Mills Cardigan, sizes 2 to 6, \$1.49
Forest Mills Polo Shirt, 3 to 6, 89¢
THE **Esther** SHOP
1225 F St. Northwest

Jelleffs
War Time
"Business Girl"
the new streamlined girdle that gives a "lift" to war-working girls
Styled by Dorothy Bickum
\$5.95
Wear it for desk jobs, standing jobs, under uniforms, under overalls. This War Time "Business Girl" made of rayon brocade helps lessen fatigue by its firm, supporting fabric, its strategic boning back and front, its grand fit. Get into one tomorrow and feel grand, fit! Sizes 28 to 32, 16" length.
Other exclusive Dorothy Bickum models, \$5 to \$12.50
Jelleffs—Corset Shop, Second Floor

Save to save America—Invest 10% of your income in War Bonds.
Jelleffs
1214 20th Street
American Beauty
A brilliant spark of American Beauty red on your black dress makes it dramatically beautiful
Jelleffs—Misses' Dress Salon, Second Floor
Definitely "individual" among Fall's two-piece pure wool dresses. The lovely jacket is faced with American Beauty and gar. nished with unusual pockets of braid and rayon satin pendants. The side-buttoned skirt moulds slimly over the hips with tiny tucks, Misses', \$49.75.
Forstmann's wool—in the grand manner
Misses' two-piece bolero frock with a cummerbund of American Beauty rayon faille giving a vivid midriff accent. Braid, scrolled, pendant dangling shoulder decorations. \$39.75

Mrs. Wing Called Salvage Lady for Good Reason

Calling Card Copper Plate Drive Already Has Brought Good Results

By Genevieve Reynolds
The Post Club Editor

When children see her approaching they cry, "Here comes the salvage lady." That is the sobriquet of Mrs. Newton Cordis Wing, energetic chairman of the women's division of the District of Columbia Salvage Committee and conservation chairman of the District of Columbia.



Mrs. Newton Cordis Wing

And if you have neglected to dig up your unusables for the salvage man, do so immediately. For, if you meet Mrs. Wing face to face, she will remind you gently but firmly. The sight of a calling card prompts her to ask, "Where is your copper calling card plate?" Then you must do quick mental calculations—dresser, attic or engraver's file?

Once the idea of the importance of salvaging copper for the war effort was put to Mrs. Wing, she immediately set to work to dig up all the copper calling card plates, copper plates for wedding announcements, receptions, etc. Quickly she contacted Government officials, department store heads and theater managers. Also, she broached the subject to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Department store heads and theater managers put boxes around for the copper calling card plate collections. To date more than 100 pounds of copper has been salvaged in old copper calling card plates, plates from wedding and engagement announcements, in Washington. However, Mrs. Wing is convinced that there are still hundreds of pounds of the important metal stacked in attics.

Government Follows Suit

So successful was she in putting over the idea that now the United States Government is sending out orders to all engravers to release by October 1 the copper calling card plates now spiderwebbed in the files. Engravers themselves are running ads in the local papers to the effect that if the customer didn't give release or claim the copper plates by October 1, they would automatically be turned over to the salvage man.

The collection of copper calling card plates is the pet project of the District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Arthur C. Watkins, president, is the first to put the idea into concrete action. However, the originator of the whole project that now is becoming national in scope is 80-year-old Mrs. Susan L. Hackett of Washington, D. C., mother of Mrs. Edgar Turlington. Not only did Mrs. Hackett pass the idea to the Post Club editor but while vacationing in Chicago this summer asked the Chicago women's clubs to promote the project. This they are doing.

I am repeating the story of the copper calling card plates to show you that an idea put into effect can aid the war effort tremendously. Three women put the idea into effect—Mrs. Hackett, Mrs. Wing and Mrs. Watkins. And I hope my bit of telling the original story the first time—several months ago—made a lot of people copper calling card conscious.

But back to Mrs. Wing. It's no exaggeration—she has the energy of five women. Her accomplishments read like a leaf torn from "Who's Who." She organized the first community market in Atlanta, Ga. Throughout the country she is an acknowledged authority on Children's Saturday Morning Matinees. Laughingly, she says "I gave Will Hays many ideas—also the Better Films Committee." She headed the latter back in Atlanta.

Appointed by Hoover

She was appointed field secretary of the Better Films Committee by Herbert Hoover during his Presidency, and for six years she travelled but gave it up to devote more time to her home. That job, according to Mrs. Wing, is the only one that paid a salary; the others were done for pure love of activity and civic patriotism.

Another of her accomplishments was the organization of the first classes in vocational education in Georgia under the authority of the Hughes Act in 1917. It was she who started the home economic classes for women under the vocational education program. When the Atlanta



Mrs. Newton Cordis Wing

Woman's Club wanted funds to build a new house, Mrs. Wing produced a cook book that netted over \$15,000.

Once a project gets well organized she looks for a new one to start. Pioneering—working out the rough edges gives her the most kick. Versatile and persistent, she doesn't give up until she reaches her goal.

A teacher, architect, interior decorator—she's even taken a fling at writing a newspaper column.

War Bonds Topic Of Speech Contest

Miss Estelle Zirklin, president of the Washington Soroptimist Club, will act as one of the judges for the children's war bond speaking competition, being conducted by Rose Robison Cohen's Children's Studios of Speech and Drama, in cooperation with the District of Columbia War Savings Stamps Division.

Miss Elinor Lee, another member of the Soroptimist Club, and Miss Alice Keith, of the Business and Professional Women's Club will also act as judges for the preliminaries this week.

The contest is open to all boys and girls up to the age of 16 years, and consists of speeches three to five minutes in length, urging the purchase of war bonds and stamps. Material for the speeches may be obtained from the War Savings Division, at 709 Twelfth Street Northwest.

Two full-season scholarships to The Children's Studios will be given to the boy and girl winners. Preliminaries are being held each afternoon. Five boys and five girls will be chosen for the finals. They will then compete on Saturday evening, October 3, before an invited audience at The Children's Studios of Speech and Drama.

Helene Coler To Be Married

Maj. Eugene S. Coler and Mrs. Coler of 1088 Park Avenue, New York, and East Hampton, Long Island, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Helene Danforth Coler, to Richard Seymour Jackson, son of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Jackson, of New Haven, Conn. Miss Coler attended the Madeira School, Washington, and was graduated from the Brearley School here. She attended Smith College and made her debut in 1939. She is a member of the New York Junior League. Her father is with the Medical Corps of the Army Air Forces.

Mr. Jackson was graduated from the Taft School in 1929 and from Yale in 1934. He is assistant to his father, who is publisher of the New Haven Register. He is a member of Chi Psi and of the Yale Club of New York.

RMC Alumnae To Map Plans For Next Year

Planning the coming year's program will be the executive committee of the Washington Alumnae Chapter of Randolph-Macon Women's College, as it meets at 1 p. m. tomorrow at the Columbia Country Club.

Committee members include Mrs. A. S. Gardiner, Jr., president, who will entertain the group; Miss Lucille Stevens, vice president; Mrs. A. B. Campbell, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Dabney Jarman, recording secretary; Mrs. W. Warren Sager, treasurer; Mrs. J. M. Cutts, assistant treasurer; Miss Ethel Huffman, publicity chairman; Miss Rebecca St. Clair, program chairman; Mrs. J. P. Shearer, Miss Jane Brainerd, and Mrs. Frank Cayce, advisers.

Republican Women Asked to Discuss U. S. Affairs Daily

Denver, Sept. 24 (INS).—When members of the advisory board of the National Federation of Republican Women's Clubs return to their homes in 39 States they will become recruiters for an army of "five-minute women" if they follow the advice of Mrs. Charles Weis Jr. of Rochester, N. Y., president of the federation.

Mrs. Weis asked the representatives who have been attending a two-day conference in Denver to place before their home memberships in 3,500 women's clubs a program to "save at home the democracy for which we are fighting abroad."

Mrs. Weis said her plan was for each member of the Republican Women's Clubs to spend five minutes every day talking to some other person about national and international affairs and the way those affairs are being conducted by the Federal Government.

Wife of New General Here for Brief Stay

"Well we have been accepting congratulations for five weeks—and it was only confirmed the other day"—said Mrs. Frank A. Allen, Jr., with a chuckle when asked how it felt to be the wife of a general.

Since she is the daughter of a general, having a general around the house is not a really novel experience for Mrs. Allen who is in town briefly to rent her home and put her children in school before leaving for Fort Riley to join General Allen who is now stationed there with the Armored Division. General Allen was formerly with the public relations office of the War Department on duty here.

Mrs. Allen returned the first of the week from West Point where she visited her son, Gordon, who entered the Military Academy in June. The two girls, Laura and Mary, have enrolled at Georgetown Convent for the year. Mrs. Allen will leave on Saturday by motor to rejoin General Allen at Fort Riley.

Morton Eustis Commissioned

From Virginia comes word that Morton Eustis has received his commission as a lieutenant in the Army Air Corps. His mother, Mrs. William Corcoran Eustis, and his sister, Mrs. Granville Emmett, went to Harrisburg, Pa., last week to see him receive his papers of rank. He returned to Olatids, Mrs. Eustis' home in Loudoun County, for the weekend.

Visits Virginia

Roland Dawson of Washington has been the recent house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bowyer at their home, Burland Farm, in Virginia. During his stay he was feted at a dinner by the Bowyers.

Girl Scouts Plan Drive To Swell War Savings



Betty Bredin (left), model for the New Girl Scout Minute Maid poster to be used in the Victory Fund campaign being launched by the District of Columbia Girl Scouts October 21, looks over the first completed poster with Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., wife of the Secretary of the Treasury. Mrs. Morgenthau accepts the poster from the 13-year-old Scout model.

Victory Fund Will Be Used to Assist Child Victims of Conflict

A Victory Fund campaign to be launched October 21 by the District Girl Scouts was outlined by Mrs. O'Neal Johnson, chairman of the program committee, at the committee's first meeting of the fall at Scout headquarters, this week.

The fund will be made up of war savings stamps purchased by individual Girl Scouts and by adults in Girl Scouting, who, in turn, will forward the stamps to a central victory fund committee at Girl Scout National Headquarters. The central committee will convert the stamps into war bonds and hold them in trust until war conditions make it possible to use the money to help children victims of the war.

"The victory fund will enable the District Girl Scouts to work with the Scouts of the entire country in a single effort to help win the war and, in addition, help build friendship and peace tomorrow," Mrs. Johnson stated.

Dinner Planned

Mrs. Milton Velde, president of the Leaders Association, has charge of arrangements for a dinner at which the campaign will be launched in the District on October 21. The campaign will continue through Thanksgiving Day. National results will be announced on December 7, the anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

The fund will be collected locally among the Girl Scouts by

the Juliette Low Committee, which in the past has contributed funds to build friendship among the peoples of other countries.

Plans for the victory fund were worked out by the National Girl Scout organization with the aid and approval of the United States Treasury Department.

Painting by Crandell

Mrs. Robert Plumb, member of the D. C. Council of Girl Scouts, has charge of the distribution of the new Girl Scout Minute Maid poster for use in the victory fund campaign.

The original painting, recently accepted by Mrs. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., on behalf of the Treasury Department, from the Girl Scout organization, was done gratis by the artist, Bradshaw Crandell.

With more than 700,000 Girl Scouts in the United States it is estimated the victory fund will reach the half-million mark by Thanksgiving.

The victory fund campaign will represent additional effort on the part of the District Girl Scouts who, have participated both in the purchase and sale of war savings stamps.

Pettengills Here

Admiral and Mrs. George Pettengill are stopping at the Fairfax Hotel for an indefinite stay.

Show Honors War Mothers and Wives

Woodridge war mothers and wives will be entertained with a two-hour show at 8:30 p. m. Wednesday at the Village Theater, under the sponsorship of Louis Bernheimer, theater owner, and M. J. Blanke, president of the Brookland-Woodridge Business Association.

Given in connection with the "Salute to Our Heroes Month" as a gesture of respect for these women, a special performance will be presented and flowers and souvenirs will be given to each woman attending.

Auxiliary of Walton League Meets Tonight

An illustrated talk on "Oysters, Sponges and Wildlife," by Dr. Lewis Radcliffe will highlight the September meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the Isaac Walton League of America, to be held at 8 tonight in the regular clubroom at 1741 K Street Northwest.

A national vice president of the league, Dr. Radcliffe is also the director of the Oyster Institute of North America.

Will Give Lecture

Miss Florence Berryman will give an illustrated lecture on "Early English Homes" at the first meeting of the District of Columbia Chapter, Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America, to be held Friday, October 2, at 2 o'clock, at the home of Miss Elizabeth Yeatman, 2114 Bancroft Place Northwest. Mrs. Gaius M. Brumbaugh is the newly elected president of the chapter.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP



Cherished Chinese Porcelain Vases

are becoming scarce—especially at such a low price

Tall enough—from 8 1/2 to 10 1/2 inches—to hold your chrysanthemums, these imaginatively hand-decorated vases rival the flowers' beauty. Each stands on a carved wooden base, in traditional Chinese fashion. Increasingly precious now, they make delightful gifts—exceptionally low priced at \$2

THE NEW GIFT SHOP, FIFTH FLOOR.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

Expansion Bracelets for Your Watch

So easy to slip on and off, these bracelets—feminine and masculine—are strikingly simple in design. Both are yellow-gold filled, designed for durability. Incidentally, the masculine version solves that what-to-give-a-man-in-the-service problem.

Masculine . . . \$9.35 including tax
Feminine . . . \$10.45 including tax

JEWELRY REPAIR DESK, FIRST FLOOR.



Warm—and Heart-warming Little Two-piece Dress

Here is your answer to a whole row of problems. Lush 69% wool and 31% rabbit's hair for warmth, so important this year. Smooth long blouse with simplest of necklines; straight and slender skirt. Pretty colors to flatter you—natural with green rayon grosgrain trim—auqua or blue with brown. \$14.95 Sizes from 16 to 18.

SPORTSWEAR, THIRD FLOOR.

WOODWARD & LOTHROP

You are invited to meet

Miss Florence O' Beirne

Air-Spun's

Hosiery Fit Expert

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Kann's

"The Avenue"—2nd, 3rd and 4th

DO YOU WONDER WHICH UNIFORM IS WHICH?

By Anne Hagner

Women in uniform have become so frequent on Washington sidewalks that eavesdroppers to a conversation between two burly corporals the other night could sympathize when one observed:

"I finally got up nerve enough to salute a woman today, and boy, did I feel funny!"

"What was she?" demanded his friend. "One of the WAACS?"

"How would I know? All I could tell was that she had a second lieutenant's bars."

His mystification at the sight of dozens of uniforms—apparently all different—is far from unusual in a town whose garb is so obviously war-conscious.

WAACS Seen About Town

Newest additions, as feminine Washington straightens its stocking seams and squares its shoulders in military fashion, are the recently commissioned officers in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, coming in increasing numbers from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to take over Army jobs here.

The tip-off to the WAAC uniform is the symbolic gold insignia of Pallas Athene, the goddess of victory, worn on the left collar of their trim tan coats—that and the caps a la Marshal Foch.

Few WAVES—the Navy equivalent to the WAACS—grace the city streets yet, but they should be easy to recognize by virtue of their typically Navy outfit: the traditional seaman's black tie, the neatly rolled hat with naval insignia, the dark blue coats and skirts with Navy buttons and braid.

British Uniforms Most Confusing

Most confusing to residents of wartime Washington are the British girls in uniform—the WRENS, English version of our WAVES; the WAACS, corresponding to our WAACS, and the ATS, oldest of British organizations for women, translated as the Auxiliary Territorial Service.

The WRENS—Women's Royal Naval Service with

the extra "e" for euphonious purposes—have jackets almost identical to their masculine compatriots, wear hats rolled on the sides and down in front, trim-corne fashion.

The WAACS, short for Women's Army Auxiliary Forces, are favorites with British women for a purely subjective reason; their uniforms are considered the handsomest of all. They are in Royal Air Force blue, with their ranks displayed on their sleeves and shoulders. Caps are short of visor, turned up in back close to the wide dark band.

Gayest note is struck by the ATS, whose red forage caps (we call them overseas caps) are like those of their army brethren. Their outfits other-

wise are dark blue, with rank designated only on their shoulders.

Only the very nearsighted would have difficulty in recognizing the members of our own American Women's Voluntary Service; the name is plainly emblazoned on their jaunty legionnaire caps and their right sleeves.

The AWSV is most particular about its volunteers, and prohibits wearing uniforms unless members are on active duty. Smoking in public places is not permitted, and workers are not allowed to wear uniforms in night clubs or cocktail lounges unless assigned to duty there; selling war bonds is an example.

V's to Signify Rank, Not Bars

New rulings just sent to the Washington AWSV office at 2170 Florida Avenue Northwest from the national headquarters in New York abolish the system of red stripes on shoulders to indicate rank, and substitute silver or gold V insignia. A second lieutenant wears one gold, a first lieutenant one silver, a captain two silver, a major three gold, a lieutenant colonel three silver, and a full colonel (there's only one, Dr. Adelaide Bales, national head) wears four silver V's on the epaulet.

Because of priorities, metal is out; the V's will be embroidered in yellow or gray thread.

The American Red Cross leads all the rest in variety of attire; ten are available. For outdoors, most workers wear the blue-gray skirt and long jacket, but indoors each branch is different. The beloved "gray ladies" are in gray-blue with a gray veil; the home service workers wear white with purple veil; the nurses aides have blue cotton jumpers, white poplin blouses and blue caps with both Red Cross and Office of Civilian Defense buttons.

Blue, With Variations

The motor corps drivers wear medium blue-gray dresses, overseas caps and what appear to be white shirts, but in reality are dummies. The emergency canteen corps are clad in Belgian blue, the color of a September sky, with white collars and caps.

Navy nurses, who pop into town only momentarily, wear white caps made along beret lines and hence are easy to spot. Their winter uniforms are in navy blue with gold braid, which distinguishes them from the Army nurses, likewise in blue with blue visored caps. Many of them are permitted to wear Red Cross buttons along with their "NCC" for Navy Nurses Corps and "ANC" for the Army.

Uniform-befuddled Capitalites feel warmest toward the attractive khaki-clad Canadians working here; their country's name shines forth from their right sleeves and may be seen at street car's length.

And those lassies in green? They, friends, are Girl Scouts.



WAVE uniform—In winter the white hat top will be replaced by navy blue

The Gentler Sex

By Malvina Lindsay

Silver Lining

I do not mind the rationing
Of clothes when it may
come,

For Mrs. Snipp across the way
Will also have the modicum;
And what if I'm cut to two
new frocks?

One's now my maximum.

Bringing Home
The Groceries

(Wife's instructions to the husband who has agreed to "stop by the grocery to pick up a few things.")

"Now, let's see... I want some meat, of course. Now, what would you like? ... Well, you're the one who eats it. You know I NEVER have meat when you're not here... Well, you might ask the man if he has a nice rib roast—it would be handy if Aunt Bertha came. But be sure it's a nice, tender roast. Tell him that the last roast he sent was tough and that unless he has some very good beef, you want something else... Of course, you may not be able to get beef at all... and in that case just look over what he has and select something nice. Tell him Aunt Bertha's coming and I want something especially nice."

"Now, let's see what else... Oh, yes, nice head of lettuce! I want a nice, solid, fresh, green head of lettuce... Well, just feel among the heads and find a nice, well-shaped, firm one. Ask the man just when the lettuce came in. Tell him the last head I got was too old... that it had a lot of brown around the edges."

"Then, I want some nice roasting ears... Oh, I don't know how many. Get whatever you think is enough. You're the one that does the eating here. But DO be careful to get nice ears—with the kernels well developed but not too big... What?... Of course, you can't tell by looking at the ears, you'll have to pull the husks down... And DON'T bring home any with wormy places on them... And, by the way, a man if the corn is over a day old. Tell him we're expecting company and we want it fresh."

"Now, what else? Oh, yes, a loaf of bread. Get the 100 cent whole wheat and be SURE it's fresh. You can tell by squeezing it in at the sides. Then you might get me a pepper—a nice pepper... Yes, just ONE... Funny?... Why would there be anything funny about getting one pepper?... Be sure to feel it and see if it's firm, too... Oh, and I want some tomatoes—some nice, firm tomatoes. Now, feel them carefully so you won't get a squashy one... What?... Well, what do you care

what they think? I always feel the tomatoes.

"Well, I believe that's all—no, I want some Jello. Get a package of orange—no, strawberry. Which would you rather have?... Would you like lemon?... Well, get whichever you want."

"Now I guess that's all, unless they have some nice grapes—ask the man about his grapes. And you might bring a little mess of spinach if it's not wilted—you'd better look it over carefully, and you might ask the man if it's fresh... Well, that's everything, but— Oh, say, don't forget to tell him we want an especially nice roast, on account of Aunt Bertha... And tell him the last was so tough we had to make hash of it."

Feminine Dilemma

A spirit free I long to be,
No pinions my wings binding,
And yet I fear to walk alone,
No one my sinus minding

Today's Social Notes

(From the Truthout Torch.)
Serious rifts in Truthout's social circles have developed over the scrap-iron collection.

Refusal of Mrs. Adam Stalacite to surrender the iron grill at the entrance of her home in Adamtown has caused bitter feeling between her and Mrs. Tappington Tapp, who is representing The Plush Sofa Club in the drive.

Mrs. Stalacite surrendered a large iron pot and an old monkey stove from her basement but remained adamant on the iron grill.

"Mr. Stalacite and I look upon our grill as our last remaining protection of rugged individualism," she said in a statement yesterday to The Torch. "The way this country is drifting to socialism, communism, anarchism and all other 'isms' indicates that the hot polio will soon invade even our homes. I expect to retain this last defense against those wild-eyed radicals who are upsetting our American way of life."

Mrs. Tapp last night accused Mrs. Stalacite and several other cave-dwellers as secretly Fascists because they would not surrender their iron grills and the iron deers in their yards.

Opening the fashionable Left Bank Canteen for Service Men has been indefinitely delayed because of a dispute over the murals. Mrs. Montclair St. Vitus, chairman of the canteen decoration committee, insists on the murals being Surrealist. Mrs. St. John Chinilla, chairman of the house committee, is holding out for what she calls a "symbolic treatment of the walls, with a pioneer motif predominating." Until the deadlock is broken, hungry service men will wait for their hot-dog sandwiches and beer.

Mary Haworth's Mail



Mature-Age Woman, With Graying Hair, Deplores Manners of Young Women Who Spring to Their Feet At Her Approach, Thus Implying She Is Deceitful

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: Will you please entertain a discussion of the questionable manners (no doubt well meant) of grown women who make a habit of fairly leaping to their feet in street cars and buses, when a woman who appears to be older than themselves happens to enter the conveyance? The gesture is no doubt meant to be an indirect rebuke to the men who are present; but still, it is most annoying to some of us—who may have gray hair, but who do not consider it a sign of decrepitude.

In my opinion, it is very bad manners, indeed, for women of moderately younger years to make us the object of a brand of attention that is traditionally the prerogative of old age. I am not referring, of course, to those rare instances when a well bred youngster quickly offers a seat to an older person as a matter of course. Sincerely,
M. B. S.

'Old School' Training Breeds Worst Offenders

It has been my observation that persons of "old school rearing"—the kind of rearing which presumably inculcates the most exquisite consideration of others' comfort—tend to be chronic, bland offenders in this regard. And I have inferred that when punctilious display of courtesy is carried beyond the bounds of tact, it is because the innocent offender is, conscientiously but mistakenly, more intent on winning approval, by his letter-perfect manners, than he is concerned with contributing to the other fellow's psychological ease. In other words, the fine flourishes of courtesy generally practiced by consciously "well bred" adults, are flavored, more often than not, by egotistic striving, rather than warmed by perspicacious and sweet magnanimity.

DEAR MARY HAWORTH: My daughter is being married soon and she wants a church wedding, which will have to be a very simple affair, since our funds are limited. She plans to wear a white satin gown with a veil, and she will have one attendant. Should the bridesmaid wear a hat? Or could she wear flowers in her hair? It is to be an afternoon wedding, at 4:30 p. m., followed by a small reception at an aunt's home. What sort of dress and flowers should I wear? And who should be in the receiving line? And what is correct attire for the men in the wedding party? There will be two ushers. Should they wear tuxedos? An early reply will be much appreciated, as we want everything to be as "right" as we can make it. Yours sincerely,
G. V. T.

Plans Small Wedding; Wants Details 'Right'

DEAR G. V. T.: Here are the answers to your questions, in the order listed: 1. Since a knot of flowers is fashion's latest substitute for a hat, the bridesmaid may appropriately wear flowers in her hair, as a "headpiece" to complete her costume. 2. A floor-length dress (worn with a hat) is a fashion-right garb for the bride's mother, at an afternoon church wedding and reception. However, a street-length "Sunday best" dress would be in equally good taste (especially now, when the times call for Spartan simplicity); and, for a woman of limited means, would be a more practical investment—if a new dress must be purchased for the occasion.

To pursue the question, if the shorter dress is chosen, you would wear a hat with it, of course; and handsome gauntlet-length gloves, in white or matching color. You would carry an evening-size bag; and as for flowers—it is your privilege to take your pick. For instance, if pink roses are your favorite, and they are available, wear them. Or if purple orchids would look best with your dress, that's an idea. Or if your husband has a favorite flower that would make an attractive corsage, you might decide on that, in sentimental deference to him. (And reserve a sprig for his lapel, on this most auspicious occasion!)

3. Since the reception is to be given by the bride's aunt, she (the aunt) should head the receiving line. The order of precedence thereafter would be: the bride's parents, the bridegroom's parents, the newlyweds, the bride's attendant, the best man and the ushers. 4. If the men in the wedding party, i. e., bridegroom, bride's father, best man and ushers, are not wearing formal garb (which, for that hour of the day, is cutaway coat with striped trousers) then they should wear dark business suits; preferably navy blue or oxford gray.

Tuxedos are definitely tabu. They were designed originally for informal dinner wear, and while in some sections of the country they have gained favor over "white tie and tails" for festive party wear of evenings, they are nowhere substituted for ceremonial daytime dress, although caterers' men have largely adopted them as a uniform-of-sorts for all occasions. For the simple wedding you plan, dark business suits would be impeccably "right" for the men—and dark business suits are the most popular choice this season of bridegrooms who are not being married in uniform. This holds true regardless of the hour of the ceremony, or the amount of bridal pageantry involved.

Miss Haworth will be glad to help you in solving your problems. Write her in care of The Post Woman's Page.

Bridegrooms Break With Tradition

These Women!

By d'Alessio



"I've got a new story. Any women present?"

A member of the WAAC wearing winter overcoat

Modern Betsy Ross

Spends 25 Yrs. Making Flags For Capitol

By Ann Cottrell

Washington Bureau of the Chicago Sun.

Hidden down among the inner workings of the Capitol is a little white-haired lady who has been there so long sewing on American flags that it could almost be said that she took up where Betsy Ross left off.

During her 25 years as seamstress to the Senate, Mrs. Georgianna Higgins has mended so many flags, whipped into strips by the wind, that she has earned, and received the title of "Betsy Ross of the Capitol."

Her job, comparable to a stage hand to the biggest show on earth, is that of keeping all of the fabric properties of the Senate in good condition. These range from dust rags to flags.

She has repaired so many Old Glories flying aloft the Senate side of the Capitol that she has lost count. But Mrs. Higgins does know that her business is brisk in March, when the breezes shred the stripes almost into confetti.

Just as the flag does not change with passing styles, her office in the sub-basement of the Capitol has remained the same. She has the same old sewing machine, and on a wall behind her table is an antiquated wall telephone. Nearby her office, which she shares with the Senate janitor, are the inner workings of the Capitol—pipes, ventilators and boilers.

Scrape up Scrap To Attend Party

Here's a new salvage-for-victory idea for party-givers: Mr. and Mrs. Emilie White of West Point, Neb., had the biggest "scrap" of their married life on their recent twenty-second wedding anniversary.

They staged a "scrap dance" for the occasion, and everyone in Cumming County was welcome, providing he brought 20 pounds or more of scrap metal.

It's About Time



By Dolores Boland

IT'S ABOUT TIME to try this hair-do with a plain, unadorned dinner dress. Mass your locks on the top of your head and top with the largest most glittery jool you can lay your hands upon.

Three British uniforms often seen on Washington streets are pictured above. Left to right, they are WAAC, WREN and ATS

With Meat Hard to Get

WHAT TO FEED YOUR DOG

Naturally in the early evening, when the family spaniel is at his vivacious best, he belongs to Daddy. When he is learning to retrieve and carry newspapers, he is the children's property.

But who copes with him, nurses him, feeds him, cuddles him, lets him in and out all day long? Then he is mother's problem—and with meat shortages, he is even more difficult to care for.

So, in celebration of National Dog Week, we offer the lady of the house a few suggestions on the care and management of Fido, who often is more trouble than twins.

A widely known local veterinarian advises cottage cheese as a substitute for meat, but adds that to dogs not accustomed to its richness, it should be fed only in small quantities. A small dog should start with no more than a teaspoonful, and as time goes on the amount may be increased.

Often a discerning pooch refuses to touch it at first meeting; this may be circumvented by adding meat or milk, which makes cottage cheese even higher in vitamin content.

Canned dehydrated foods are good, but must be watched carefully to make sure that they do not mould or become rancid. Mixed with meat broth, they leave little to be desired as a basic diet.

A limited amount of vegetables

is all right, but the veterinarian warns that the dog normally is a meat-eating animal and his supply must be given him. Canned fish mixed with shredded wheat may be fed one or two days a week, and for small puppies, prepared breakfast foods are excellent—as long as sufficient meat is in the diet. "Sufficient" cannot be defined for dogs in general, as each varies in the amount he needs.

Even eggs, expensive though they may be, are not quite as high as meat and may be fed scrambled or raw, in milk—but never fried. And what of puppy's luxuries? Despite wartime curtailments in production, they are still available on the shelves of several large department stores.

One carries raincoats for dogs, in a variety of sizes and made in the military manner—"help us—one in navy blue with a sailor collar and an able-bodied, seaman's insignia, and another in khaki with a neat soldier's belt and corporals' chevrons.

The rubber shortage thus far has not interfered with sales of certain doggy toys, made of a composition material not valuable to the war effort. Balls and imitation dog houses with gay bells within are the favorites, with tug-of-war exercises, made of leather and rawhide a close second. Another beloved toy is a crying burlesque doll stuffed with

rabbit hair, guaranteed to appeal to Fido's sporting instincts.

For \$12 you can take home a special sunlamp for your dog, to remove fleas and other parasites not only from him but also from the kitchen.

The piece de resistance of the dog department is a doggy bubble bath, which foams and lathers and incidentally removes fleas.

Who said "dog's life?"

Faded Tan Poses Makeup Problem

Now that summer is behind us, you'd better look your skin over carefully before you put on that back-to-work make-up. It—the skin—may not be the color it was the last time you gave it a good look.

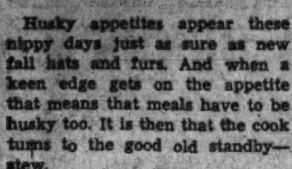
Actress Bonita Granville, who loves her sun tan, says she has decided that tans, like Caesar's Gaul, are divided into three parts. There are pink tans, yellow tans and brown tans.

Decide which yours is before, buying that new foundation cream and make-up. Further, says Bonita, if you match the tan you've got, you'll avoid that streaked look when you begin to "fade out." Make up to your original tan until you've faded all the way back to normal, then proceed from there.

INDEPENDENT DAIRY

Martha Ellyn's Platter Chatter

Stew's a Standby
Tried and True Filling,
Nutritious, Thrifty, Too



Husky appetites appear these nippy days just as sure as new fall hats and furs. And when a keen edge gets on the appetite that means that meals have to be husky too. It is then that the cook turns to the good old standby—stew.

With the homemaker having to watch her food budget most critically, she will find that stew-making will pay her big dividends. There's a stew in every language. Irish stew, a thick, rich lamb dish, is one that hits the right spot for the ravenous appetite. The English have their beef and kidney stews so hearty and filling. The Hungarians have their goulash. The Greeks concoct a delicious stew from lamb or mutton. And the Post recipe contestants, too, have stews to offer for those wanting to serve nutritious, thrifty meals.

Here are the winning recipes and the way the contestants fit them into their menus. You'll find many a fine meal in their suggestions which follow.

Miss Martha Ryan, 1627 Thirty-fifth Street Northwest, wins the first award of \$3 with a beef stew topped with tomato dumplings. Her menu and recipe follow:

Luncheon Menu

Beef Stew with Tomato Dumplings
Pickles
Olive
Crisp Rolls
Raspberry Sherbert
Honey Cookies

Beef Stew with Tomato Dumplings—Cut 3½ pounds chuck beef into small pieces, brown on all sides in 2 tablespoons hot fat or drippings, barely cover with 4 cups boiling water. Add 10 onions and simmer 2½ to 3 hours. Add 1 cup diced celery, 4 sprigs parsley, 2 tablespoons salt, ¼ teaspoon pepper, 1 cup canned or fresh tomatoes, 6 peeled carrots, sliced or quartered, and 6 peeled potatoes, and cook another half hour. Drop dumplings into boiling liquid; boil 12 minutes without removing cover. Serve immediately.

Tomato Dumplings—Break 1 un-beaten egg into measuring cup, add tomato juice to fill cup, pour into bowl, stir in 2 cups sifted flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder and ½ teaspoon salt which have been sifted together. Drop by spoonfuls about 2 inches apart. Serves 6.

Mrs. Grace F. Hinkle "cops" the second prize of \$2 with the following menu and recipe:

Dinner Menu

Vegetable Juice Cocktail
Lamb Stew Parsley Dumplings
Cucumber Salad
Hot Biscuits
Graham Cracker Brown Betty

Lamb Stew—Cut 2½ pounds stewing lamb in small pieces. Dredge in flour and brown on all sides in butter. Place in stew pan with butter drippings, add 4 cups water, pepper and salt to taste, and 8 small white onions. Simmer for 30 minutes. Add 6 peeled and quartered potatoes, and 6 peeled and sliced carrots. Cook until vegetables are tender (about 30 minutes). Twelve minutes before vegetables are done, gently place parsley dumplings on top of stew. Cover tightly and cook without raising cover for 12-15 minutes. Carefully lift out dumplings to center of platter. Thicken stew with flour which has been mixed smooth in cold water. Allow to cook 2 minutes, then arrange meat and vegetables on platter around dumplings and cover with gravy. Add 1 tablespoon horseradish just before placing stew on platter.

Parsley Dumplings—Mix and sift together 2 cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder and 1 teaspoon salt. Cut in 1 tablespoon butter. Add 1 cup milk, stirring quickly to make a soft dough. Add 2 tablespoons minced parsley, mix well, drop by spoonfuls on top of stew. Cover pan tightly and cook as directed. Serves 4-6.

The following are the winners of the ten \$100 prizes:
Miss Nina Larsen, 2740 Thirty-fourth Street Northwest, submitted the following menu and recipe:

Menu

Clear Tomato Soup
Russian Stew Green Beans
Carrots Cottage Style Potatoes
Apple Sauce Jelly
Tea Milk

Russian Stew—Cut 2 medium-sized white onions into small pieces and fry in 2 tablespoons fat until slightly browned. Meanwhile cut 2 pounds stewing beef into small cubes and add to the onions when browned. Season with salt and pepper. Fry over low flame until meat is half-done (about 1 hour). Mix 1½ teaspoons flour with enough water to form a smooth paste then add to it 1½ cups water. Pour mixture slowly over meat and stir. Add ¼ teaspoon English mustard, made into a paste with a little water. Cover and allow to simmer 1 hour, occasionally adding a tablespoon water to keep sauce from thickening too much. If desired add more salt to taste. Serve in casserole. Serves 6.

When there's but two in the family or a lone person wants to invite but one guest, the following winning suggestion of Mrs. Frances Hanks, the Kennedy Warren will be ideal:

Dinner Menu

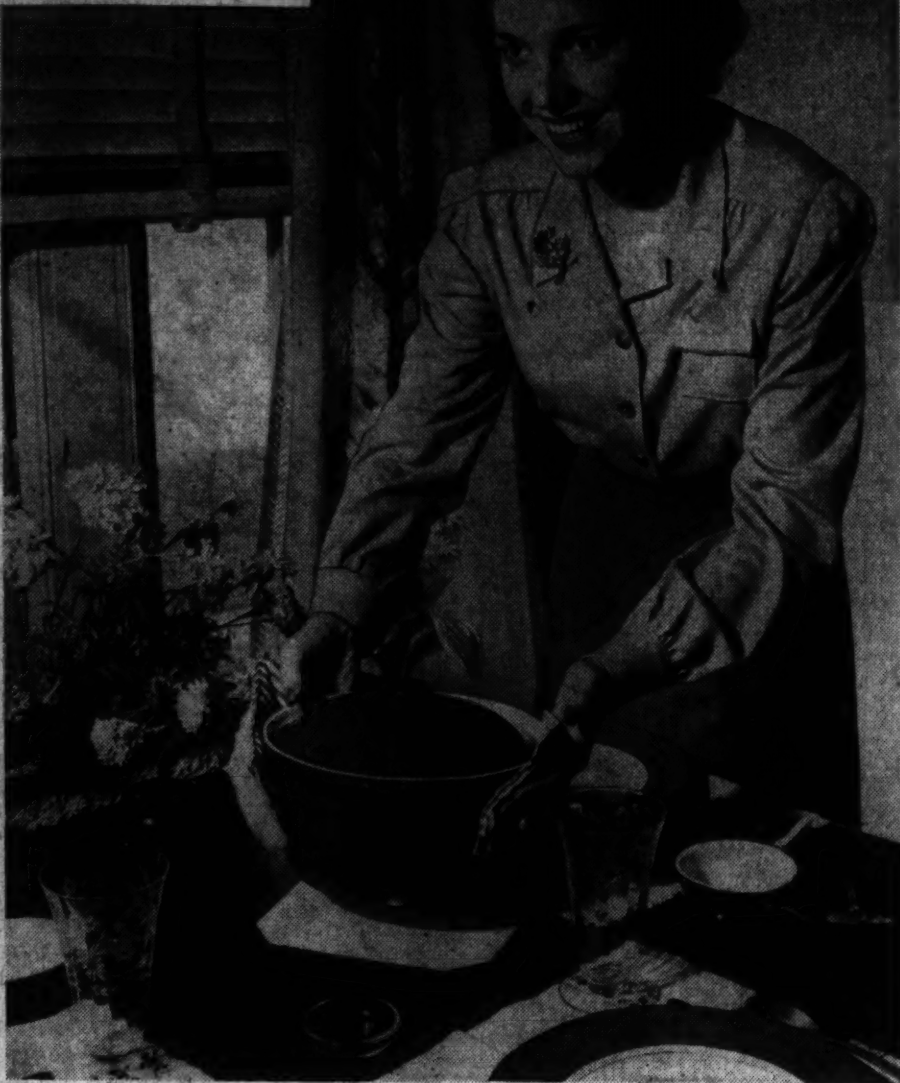
Grapefruit Orange Cup
Beef Stew with Drop Biscuits
Tomato Pineapple Salad
Baked Apple Coffee

Beef Stew—Trim ½-pound round beefsteak and cut into small wedges. Dredge with flour, and toss in iron skillet in which a small piece of beef suet has been melted. Toss beef constantly while browning. Season with salt, pepper and celery seed. Add 1 large onion, 2 carrots, 2 small potatoes and 2 stalks of celery cut in small pieces. Add 1 cup boiling water, and allow to boil once in covered pan. Cover tightly and put in oven. Allow to simmer with slow oven heat until meat is tender. Take from oven to add one can cream of mushroom soup. Stir until beef and vegetables are mixed thoroughly with soup, cover, and return to oven. Heat uncovered, and serve. Serves 2 persons.

Mrs. E. H. Kasher, 1679 Thirty-fifth Street Northwest, wins with her fine dish made of leftover meat, for which the recipe follows:

Dinner Menu

Tomato Cocktail
Pot-au-Feu Bread and Jam
Mixed Raw Fruit
Milk
Pot-au-Feu—To 2 cups leftover



Mrs. Roy M. Gudridge is happy about the whole thing.

REASON—She has a whole delicious meal under the lid of her brand-new brown, Hall Bake-and-Serve ovenware casserole. When she dishes up the stew, she will serve it in the matching ramikins. For information concerning the ovenware, call National 4200, Extension 259

cold lamb add 2 cups of cold water and cook. When water is hot, add 3 medium-sized potatoes cut in quarters, 4 tablespoons leftover cabbage cut in pieces, 6 carrots cut in pieces, 12 okra in thick slices, 2 medium tomatoes cut in pieces, 1 stalk celery cut in inch pieces, 2 tablespoons minced parsley, salt, pepper and onion salt to taste, and 1 chicken bouillon cube. Stew together for 40 minutes or until vegetables are tender. Serves 4. Other leftover vegetables or meat may be used.

Seconds will be in order when the fine dish of Mrs. E. W. Callahan, 1622 Oak Street Northwest, is served. Her recipe follows:

Dinner Menu

Beef à la Mode
Baked Idaho Potatoes
Diced Carrots and Green Peas
Tossed Green Salad
Hot Corn Bread Apple Betty
Coffee

Beef à la Mode—Trim any gristle or surplus fat from 1½ pounds round steak, and cut it into ½-inch cubes. Brown in small amount of butter in hot casserole (or in skillet). Stir meat frequently to brown all sides. Add 3 onions, cut fine. Cover with warm water, add salt and pepper to taste, and bake in covered casserole at high heat until steaming briskly. Reduce heat and let cook slowly until meat is tender, from 60-90 minutes. Replace water as necessary to keep meat covered. Thicken broth with flour and cold water paste. ½ hour before serving. Serves 4-6.

Tomatoes and cheese heap additional honors on the beef stew suggested by Mrs. B. C. Phillips, 631 Allison Street Northwest. Her suggested menu is a very easy one to perfect:

Menu

Tomato Juice Cocktail
Brown Beef Stew with
Tomato Cheese Dumplings
Mixed Green Salad
Chocolate Pears Beverage

Brown Beef Stew with Tomato Cheese Dumplings—Cut in cubes 2 pounds stew beef and roll in seasoned flour. Heat 5 tablespoons fat in large kettle. Add meat and brown on all sides. Add 3 sliced onions, ½-cup diced celery, and 3 sprigs minced parsley, and cook until onions are softened. Add 5 cups water, ¼ bay leaf, 4 tea-

spoons salt and ½ teaspoon pepper. Bring to boiling point, add 2 cups sliced carrots, 4 diced turnips, and 2 teaspoons Kitchen Bouquet. When steaming, turn flame down low and cook 2 hours or until meat is tender. Turn flame up and when mixture is boiling hard, drop dumplings into stew, cover, and steam for 15 minutes without raising lid.

Tomato Cheese Dumplings—Sift together 2 cups flour, 4 teaspoons baking powder, and 1 teaspoon salt. Cut in 4 tablespoons fat. Add 1 cup grated cheese, 2 tablespoons minced parsley, and mix. Add 1 cup tomato juice. Mix only enough to blend ingredients. Drop the dumpling mixture by teaspoonful on top of stew, and spoonful on top of stew.

Mrs. Simone Heintz, 6403 Delaware Street, Chevy Chase, Maryland, offers a stew that was formerly served to the students of the Latin quarters about 1890 in Paris. Her winning recipe follows:

Dinner Menu

Veal Stew
Mashed Potatoes Green Peas
Lettuce and Tomato Salad
Peach Pie

Veal Stew—Melt 1 ounce butter in heavy pan (Dutch Oven), add 2 pounds breast of veal cut in small pieces, and stir until brown. Add 1 heaping tablespoon flour. Stir and add about 3 cups water to cover meat. Add salt and pepper. Add 1 tablespoon tomato paste which has been diluted in small amount of hot water, 1 large onion, quartered, 1 clove garlic, 1 teaspoon parsley, and ½ teaspoon thyme. When mixture starts to boil, cover pan and turn fire down. Let cook for 2 hours very slowly, stirring occasionally. Serves 4.

The four remaining contest winners will be printed on the Woman's Page on Saturday.

Recipe Contest

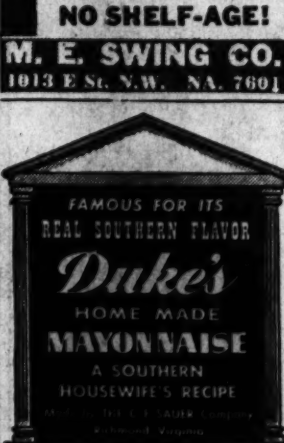
THEME—How Do You Make Potatoes Delicious?

QUALIFICATION—Recipe must not be taken from service cookbooks. All recipes must be kitchen-tested, practical, carefully written, exact and level measurements and number of servings given. Only one entry may be submitted by a person.

PRIZES—First, \$3; second, \$2; 10 \$1 prizes.
CLOSING DATE—Noon Saturday, October 17.
Mail entries to Martha Ellyn, The Post Food Editor.

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3 lbs 14c

Fancy Red
Delicious APPLES 4 lbs 23c

Cal. Tokay GRAPES 2 lbs 19c

Large Stalks Crisp CELERY 2 for 17c

Solid Slicing TOMATOES 2 lbs 15c

String Beans Tender Round 2 lbs 17c

MARYLAND GOLDEN

Sweet Potatoes 3 lbs 14c

Gold Seal All-Purpose
ENRICHED FLOUR

12 44c

GOLD MEDAL
FLOUR

12 57c

GOLD SEAL
CAKE FLOUR 44-oz pkg 17c

Cream White Veg. 1 lb

Shortening 3 can 63c

GOLD SEAL
TASTY TENS

10 Handy Cartons of 4 Cereals in a pkg

20c

Corn Flakes, Wheat and Rice
Puffs and Shredded Wheat.

SUNRISE

Tomato Juice

2 46-oz cans 33c

24-oz can 9c

HAWAIIAN CRUSHED PINEAPPLE 2 14-oz cans 29c

PINEAPPLE Hawaiian No 2½ can 23c

SLICED APPLES for pies, etc. No 2 can 12c

EARLY JUNE PEAS 2 303 cans 21c

HURLOCK PEAS 2 No 2 cans 27c

SWEET POTATOES Robford 2 No 2 25c

TOMATO CATSUP 14-oz bot 10c

PRINCESS OLEO 1 lb 17c

KRAFT'S CHEESE Swiss (most kinds) 2 for 31c

PABST-ETT Cheese Spreads pkg 15c

SPAGHETTI Macaroni and 2 1-lb pkgs 19c

SOUP MIX 3 pkgs 25c

HEINZ KETCHUP 14-oz bot 19c

PEANUT BUTTER Nola 1 lb jar 23c

APRICOT NECTAR 3 12-oz cans 28c

BALA CLUB SPARKLING BEVERAGES 3 qt bot plus dep. 25c

SUPREME BREAD 1½-lb loaf 10c

Victor Bread 16-oz loaf 7c

Plain or Sugared
DO-NUTS dot 12c

RAISIN LOAF Only 10c

JELLY Layer Gakes 43c

Hom-de-Lite Fresh
MAYONNAISE pt jar 27c

Hom-de-Lite Salad
DRESSING pt jar 22c

BUTTER 51c

BUTTER 49c

Farmdale Milk 6 tall cans 49c

Meat Gives the Family Stamina - - - and Vitamins

CHICKENS 37c

Selected Rock Fryers 39c

Chickens 33c

SMOKED HAM 39c

CUTLETS 49c

RIB CHOPS 33c

RUMP ROAST 27c

STUFFED BREAST 29c

SHOULDERS 32c

Tender Stewed LAMB LIVER 29c

Fresh Made Scrapple 2 25c

PURE PORK SAUSAGE MEAT 37c

LEGS of Genuine Spring **LAMB** 35c

CANADIAN BACON 15c

HERSHEY'S TOILET SOAP 3 cakes 19c

CLOROX 11c

BABBITT'S CLEANSER 3 cans 11c

Oakite Chloride Lime 2 cans 25c

HUNT CLUB DOG FOOD 5 39c

1c SALE OF SWEETHEART SOAP

Buy 3 cakes and get another for 1c

IVORY FLAKES 12½-oz pkg 23c

IVORY SOAP 3 17c

D U Z 8½-oz pkg 9c

OXYDOL 8½-oz pkg 9c

Camay Toilet Soap 2 cakes 13c

CHIPSO 2½-oz pkg 22c

P & G Napha Soap 3 cakes 13c

YOUR DOLLAR BUYS MORE AT THE ACME

Betty Crocker suggests:

● **CRISP NOTES**—with hot soup in mind... Brush crackers with melted butter or salad oil. Heat in oven... Dip inch cubes of bread into beaten egg, then in grated cheese. Toast in oven... Cut doughnut-shaped rings from bread (use cutters of two sizes). Save centers. Cut corners in triangles or strips. Brush all with melted butter. Toast in oven. Grand with soup!

● **HEARD ABOUT** the new easier way to make home-cooked soup? It's with our new product called "Betty Crocker Vegetable Noodle Soup Ingredients."

● Such a convenience! It's a soup in a package. All your dry ingredients 99% ready to cook. You just empty the package into a pan of boiling water, add butter, and simmer.

● **ALL THIS comes in the package:** Just add a bit of tender egg noodles. Delicious seasonings, and seven vegetables in flake form. "Dehydrated" vegetables—dehydration is the modern scientific way of packing vegetables in small space, with garden flavors retained.

● **TASTES LIKE MORE**... that's the kind of soup you get! Brimming with fresh vegetable flavors. Full of rich, tender egg noodles (they don't get mushy when cooked).

● My staff and I have tested the product carefully. Do try it.

● **Save time and money**—buy several packages. Less than 10c a package, often, when you buy several. And each package rewards you with six whopping bowls of soup!



Authorized Bottlers Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. of Washington, D. C.

Francaises WAACS
Have Come to Town

TIMELY PERSONALITIES

General Here Now
From 'Way Down—'



is the official title for these feminine militarists of the Fighting French. Misses Marie Borrette and Suzanne LeClere report for duty to Ensign Costa, also of the French delegation here.

Post Staff photo

French WAACS—

Trio of Women-in-Uniform Now With
Fighting French Delegation Here

Three "French WAACS" have been added to the growing number of uniformed femmes around town. Wearing their perky dark blue overseas caps tilted over one eye, the girls are here with the Fighting French Delegation. They have one purpose in view "getting ready to return to a free France."

Having been trained with the A. T. S. in England they are thoroughly equipped to dispatch their military duties with the mission here. Blond Marie Borrette, who wears wings of the Air Corps, escaped from France with her family after the Armistice. Unfortunately, a sister was captured by the Germans, and for nine months they had no word of her. But finally through the Red Cross the family, then in London, heard that she was well.

"It took us one week to travel 300 miles," said Marie, "with no sleep and very little food." However, they finally made their way to the Belgian coast and there escaped aboard a small Belgian vessel to England.

The French Armistice found brown-eyed Suzanne Leclerc working in a dressmaking establishment in England. However, it did not take this mademoiselle long to decide where her place was in the scheme of things, and she shortly joined up with the Volontaires Francaises, donned the khaki uniform and went to work. She is the Navy representative.

Still another member of the group (head of it, as a matter of fact) is Corp. Jeanne Bridaulte of the Army, who arrived here not long ago from London to assist in the Washington office. All three admitted their training in England was "stiff but interesting," and all three are looking forward to enjoying their stay in Washington.

S. J. Ackermans On Honeymoon

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen J. Ackerman are on a Northern wedding trip following their marriage here last week. The bride is the former Miss Genevieve Frances Sullivan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Sullivan. Mr. Ackerman is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Ackerman. St. Peter's Church was the scene of the wedding at 10 a. m. with the Rev. Charles Nelson officiating.

Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a white lace gown with a full skirt fashioned with inserts and edging in a train. Her veil of imported lace fell from a wreath of orange blossoms, and she carried a prayer book with a cascade of orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Margaret Sullivan served as the only attendant, wearing an aqua lace and net gown with a matching veil. Her bouquet was of pink roses. Edward Ackerman served as best man, and ushers were John Hassett and Frank Tobin. A reception followed at the Admiral Club. The bride attended St. Cecilia's Academy, and Mr. Ackerman attended St. John's School here and Georgetown University Law School.

Back From New York ...

The Misses Anne and Betty Donovan, daughters of Capt. and Mrs. John T. L. Donovan of Falls Church, Va., have returned to Donahain after a week's stay in New York City, where they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Floyd Watt of New York and Rutherford, N. J.

Birth Announced

Aviation Cadet and Mrs. Delos White Boyer announce the birth of a daughter, Mary Patricia, on September 21 at Walter Reed Hospital. Mrs. Boyer is the former Miss Phyllis Palmer.

No Armchair Gen'l—

Is Australian Military Mission Head;
Likes to Be in Thick of the Fight

By Carolyn Bell

Flying over the equator is a cold performance—when you are in a bomber. Describing his trip from Australia to this country, Gen. Vernon Sturdee says "I had on a thick uniform to begin with, topped that with an overcoat and finally hopped into a big wooly bag—and still I was cold."

Sitting behind his desk at the Chiefs of Staff building here the newly arrived head of the Australian Military Mission looks for all the world like a typical British military man. But he isn't. He has a clipped gray mustache, the slim-build of an Army man and an affable manner. He wears the crossed sword and baton with a crown—the rank of lieutenant general.

"As a matter of fact," he laughed "I had the unique experience of being jumped from a colonel to a lieutenant general in one day." This was shortly after war when he left to take over the command of all the troops in New South Wales. "But we never shot anybody," he added—almost sadly. He doesn't expect to be in Washington long "6 or 8 months perhaps." Seems the Australians don't wish to have their men lose their local color. He is replacing Gen. E. K. Smart who has left for London to join the mission there.

General Sturdee takes issue with the "lets-get-the-battle-in-the-Pacific-over-first" boys. "We could lose the war in the Pacific, you know," he said. If the Japs were licked at the expense of letting the Germans win in Europe, "then where would we be?" he asks. Certainly the war wouldn't be over. But in general he takes a rather optimistic attitude, toward the war. "But its going to be long," he warned.

High Praise For Our Troops

How are the American troops behaving themselves in Australia? Beautifully, says the General. But he added that they are in better order since their own MPs arrived. Many Americans say they want to remain in Australia after the war—"but I doubt if many will," they'll want to get home," says the Australian.

Colored troops in Australia have caused a bit of friction according to the General. The Australians want to take them into their homes and treat them much the same as the white troops—and the Americans object. However that ticklish problem has been partially solved now that the Negro soldiers have been moved inland.

Asked about the aborigines of his own country, the general replied in a bantering tone "I was never remarkable enough myself, to find them the extraordinary people I sometimes hear they are."

But there are Australians who are ardent enthusiasts on the subject. In charge of a garrison at Darwin, the general found them good, but spasmodic workers, who would "take a walk"—and just never return.

Has 'Married Family' at Home

Adding dash to the officer's already colorful uniform, with its red lapels, are a string of decorations. No armchair general, he has seen plenty of action and about 4½ years of it in the last war. He served in Gallipoli, Egypt, and in France, where he was attached to Field Marshal Haig's staff.

The Australian has left a "married family" Down Under. He has a son, who is married and a daughter who became a bride a week before he left. She had planned a later wedding but upon hearing of her father's new appointment rushed things up a bit so he could be on hand.

Holmes-Burns Troth Told.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter E. Hawley of Takoma Park, Md., announce the engagement of their niece, Miss Sara Eleanor Holmes, to Richard Burns of Mexico City, Mexico.

Miss Holmes for the last three years has been residing in Takoma Park, Md., with her uncle and aunt. A graduate of the Williams Memorial Institute in New London, she has been working for the Government during her stay here. She is the granddaughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Peter R. Oliver of Washington.

Mr. Burns, who is attached to the office of the commercial attaché in the United States Embassy in Mexico City, was graduated from the George Washington University School of Foreign Service. He is a member of Omicron Delta Kappa, Acacia and Delta Xi Epsilon fraternities.

Miss Holmes will leave early next month for Mexico City to make plans for the wedding which will take place in the early winter. While in Mexico, she will be the house guest of Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Burns, parents of the bridegroom-elect.

Grover L. Hartmans to Be at Home Here After October 1

Mr. and Mrs. Grover L. Hartman are on their wedding trip and after October 1 will be at home at 511 Quincy Street. The marriage of the former Miss Annabelle Jane Spangle, daughter

of Mr. and Mrs. Eldo Spangle of Pompano, Fla., took place at 5 o'clock September 14 in the Hamline Methodist Church with the Rev. Harry W. Burgan officiating. Mr. Hartman is the son of Mr.

and Mrs. Ben Hartman of Brookston, Ind.

Also officiating at the ceremony were Dr. Frederick Brown Harris of the Foundry Methodist Church where the bridegroom formerly served as director of youth activ-

ities; Dr. John R. Edwards, and the Rev. George H. Bennett. Given in marriage by her father, the bride wore a white crepe gown and her veil of illusion fell from a tiara. She carried an arm bouquet of white asters.

Debutante SHOP

EBONY BLACK
BALLERINA
COATS...

Dressy young fashions of black wool and black rayon velvet. Snug, yet easy-fitting bodices, modified ballerina skirts with inset bands of velvet; tiny velvet collars, suggestion of a yoke shoulder. Size 10 to 18, \$39.95.



... OVER
HIGH COLOR
DRESSES

Rayon crepes in lively colors to wear under black coats. Harem draped skirt in gold, purple, blue, Mexican bean and black. The tucked crepe, far right, in green, gold, purple, brown, black. Sizes 10 to 20, \$16.95.

Debutante Shop, Sixth Floor

Also at Garfinckel's Spring Valley

Julius Garfinckel & Co.

F Street at Fourteenth

DRESSY BLACK

Suedes



OPEN FORE AND AFT

Flattery afoot for autumn. Rich black suedes with rayon faille, with rayon velvet, with python. Feet seem smaller, ankles slimmer.

Faille criss-crossed on the vamp, slipping around the back strap, \$10.75.

Lattice work of velvet trims the pretty vamp, airs your fashion fervor, \$11.75.

Grey python skin on bow and platform, or brown snake on brown suede, \$11.75.

Shoes, Second Floor

Julius Garfinckel & Co.

F Street at Fourteenth

Friends Would Help
Fight Russia's Foe

In the CAPITAL SPOTLIGHT

Weddings Come and
Weddings Go



Miss Nedenia Hutton (above, left), daughter of Mrs. Joseph E. Davies, chats with Corliss Lamont at the Davies' reception. At right—Mrs. Davies greets Philippine President Manuel Quezon. In the receiving line with her are Mme. Litvinoff, wife of the Soviet Ambassador; Lady Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador, and Lieutenant Pavlichenko of the Soviet Army

Farewell Fete for Dr. Turbay; New Minister

Washington is not only losing one of its youngest and ablest Ambassadors—but a bachelor as well. Leaving next Tuesday, the Colombian Ambassador, Dr. Gabriel Turbay, will return to Bogotá, where he will assume his new duties as Minister of Foreign Affairs of his country.

Yesterday he was feted at a luncheon given at the Pan American Union, when the members of the governing board, headed by the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, were hosts. On Monday the Undersecretary of State, Sumner Welles, will be host at a luncheon in his honor.

At yesterday's luncheon, given in the Hall of Heroes, were the Ambassador of Peru, Don Manuel de Freyre y Santander; the Ambassador of Brazil, Carlos Martins; the Ambassador of Chile, Rodolfo Michels; the Ambassador of Cuba, Dr. Aurelio F. Conchoso; the Ambassador of Uruguay, Dr. Juan Carlos Blanco; the Ambassador of Panama, Dr. Ernesto Jaen Guardia; the Ambassador of Bolivia, Dr. Luis Guachalla; the Ambassador of Paraguay, Dr. Celso R. Velazquez; the Minister of Guatemala, Dr. Adrian Recinos; the Minister of El Salvador, Dr. Hector David Castro; the Minister of Nicaragua, Dr. Leon De Bayle; the Minister of Honduras, Dr. Julian R. Caceres; the Minister of Costa Rica, Dr. Luis Fernandez; the Minister of Haiti, Fernand Dennis; the Minister of the Dominican Republic, Dr. J. M. Troncoso; the Charge d'Affaires of Argentina, Rodolfo Garcia Arias; the Charge d'Affaires of Mexico, Dr. Luis Quintanilla, and the Charge d'Affaires of Ecuador, Dr. L. Neftali Ponce.

Additional guests included the First Secretary of the Embassy of Colombia, Alberto Vargas Narino; the Director General of the Pan American Union, Dr. Leo S. Rowe; the Assistant Director, Dr. Pedro de Alba; the Counselor, Dr. William Manger, and Enrique Coronado of the staff of the Union.

The prospective bridegroom attended the Sewanee Military Academy in Tennessee and upon his graduation there entered the University of Virginia for two years. He was graduated from the American University and is a member of the Chi Phi Fraternity. The wedding will take place early in October at Fort Sill, Okla., where Lieutenant McCormack is now in the Officers School of Communications.

The bride's mother will be present, as will Mrs. McCormack and her mother, Mrs. J. Augustus Crisler of Dunsmuir Manor, Forest Hill, Tenn. It is hoped that Air Cadet Miles Crisler McCormack of the Mississippi Institute of Aeronautics can be present to act as best man.

Hurbans Returning
Expected back in the Capital this weekend are the Czechoslovakian Minister and Mme. Hurbans, who have been passing several weeks in Tucson, Ariz.

For Russian Friendship—

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph E. Davies' Hold Reception in Honor
Of Lieut. Luidmila Pavlichenko and for American-Soviet Friendship

"The most decisive battle in all civilization is occurring at this moment—street by street—life by life—the fight goes on in Stalingrad"—said former Ambassador to Russia Joseph E. Davies as he opened the program yesterday afternoon at the reception given by himself and Mrs. Davies in honor of Lieut. Luidmila Pavlichenko, Russian girl sniper. The event was also to announce a two-day Congress of American-Soviet Friendship which will culminate in Madison Square Garden in New York on November 8 with a big rally.

While the crystal-drop tones of the Washington Cathedral bells drifted down through the late afternoon air over the gardens of Tregaron (the fabulous estate of Mr. and Mrs. Davies), a company of over 200 notables, gathered on the lawn to hear the Soviet's battle against the Axis extolled by Vice President Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Commerce Jesse Jones, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Robert H. Jackson, Senators Kenneth McKellar of Tennessee, Claude Pepper of Florida, Tom Connally of Texas and Representative Sol Bloom of New York.

**Soviet Girl Sniper
Speaks in Russian**
In announcing the convening of "Congress of American-Soviet Friendship," Mr. Davies added that it was "to promote better understanding and cooperation between our two great peoples, fighting together to win the war and to win the peace." He said that plans were now being made to hold similar meetings simultaneously in other cities in the United States.

High point of the afternoon was the speech in Russian by Lieutenant Pavlichenko, the 28-year-old Red army sniper, credited with the death of 309 Germans. Dressed in her uniform, decorated with the Order of Lenin, in her youth and earnestness she brought her audience to its feet in tribute.

In that audience were Lady Halifax, wife of the British Ambassador; Mrs. Henry Wallace, Mrs. Cordell Hull, wife of the Secretary of State; Mrs. Jesse Jones, wife of the Secretary of Commerce; Mrs. Thomas Connally, wife of the chairman of the Senate

Foreign Relations Committee; Paul V. McNutt, manpower administrator, and his wife, and numerous representatives of the Capital's official and diplomatic set. He believed "we are over the hump although the tangible evidence may not be evidence for some time yet." He predicted that the time is coming when the Germans will know in their heart of hearts that the jig is up.

He related he was asked by a Chicago reporter "What of Stalingrad?" and he replied: "Stalingrad is Chicago's first line of defense."

Senator Kenneth McKellar urged that Britain and the United States join in "a second front against Germany" to relieve German pressure on Russia, saying: "We must not be content with cheering Russia on or furnishing her with materials. We must fight beside her brave soldiers."

Senator Connally said he prayed to the god of battle—he could see the National Cathedral on a nearby rise as he spoke—that Napoleon's defeat of 130 years ago in Russia would be repeated. Representative Bloom, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, introduced the lone light note. He said he was a bit nervous speaking with a sniper behind him. Lieutenant Pavlichenko sat to the rear on a rustic bench with Madame Maxim Litvinoff, wife of the Soviet Ambassador, who translated the remark, much to the girl-fighter's enjoyment.

Senator Pepper said that "any praise of the Soviet's fight is an understatement," and Robert

Jackson, Associate Supreme Court Justice, described the battle at Stalingrad as the day's greatest inspiration.

Secretary of Commerce Jones said he had the greatest possible admiration of the Russian people as a people fighting for their own homes.

He related it had been his privilege to have had business dealings with the Soviets, and "I'm glad to say they've never been one day late in any commitment." Davies injected: "Hear, hear."

World's 'Greatest Military Crisis'

At this moment we are living in the greatest military crisis in history," Ambassador Davies declared, "Russia fights for her existence and for world security against aggression. They are also fighting our fight when they are fighting Hitler. From Thermopylae to Verdun history records no spirit more indomitable, more heroic, than that of the Soviet Union, its leaders, its brave army, its unconquerable people."

"The extent of the upsurge of feeling on the part of the American people in their admiration and sympathy for the courage and suffering of the Soviet people is most extraordinary. There are millions of men and women all over the world, hoping and praying today that the preparations of the United Nations and ourselves might not be too perfect when perhaps it might be too late. Today we pay tribute to that great people who are holding the fort. Tomorrow, God willing, we will be fighting physically by their side."

Mrs. Edward Stotesbury Honors Daughter at Birthday Supper

"It's what you might call a wartime charity for me," was the way Louise (Mrs. Lionel) Atwill described with a chuckle, the birthday party given in her honor last night by her mother, Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury at her home on Foxhall Road.

Actually, it not only celebrated Mrs. Atwill's natal day, but also her recovery from a five-week siege of illness. Scheduled as a buffet supper at 8 o'clock, the event was gayly informal from first to last, and gathered in a sizable number of Capital celebrities, including a number from Washington's most popular current contingent—the "service set."

There was a birthday cake, surrounded by candles and filled with such familiar tokens as the ring, thimble, dime and wish-bone, each of which fell to the guest lucky enough to cut the particular piece containing the souvenir. "You see, I'm getting to the age when I like to have the kind of birthday parties I enjoyed in my childhood," said the guest of honor, as she cut the first piece.

President Manuel Quezon, of the Philippines, was among the guests present; as were Senator and Mrs. Claude Pepper, Senator Joseph Guffey, former Senator Henry Ashurst, Gen. and Mrs. Virgil Peterson, Lieut. and Mrs. Edward Treglon, who will entertain at a cocktail party in honor of Mrs. Atwill on Sunday afternoon; Capt. and Mrs. Sidney Graves, Col. Peter Cooke, Comdr. Tommy Thomas, Baron and Baroness Stackelberg, the Second Secretary of the British Embassy, V. E. Cornelius, Col. Edward Frazier, Mrs. Martin Seaton, Miss Annela Newman, Clarence Hewes, Mrs. Jack Bennett of Baltimore, daughter of Mrs. Atwill, and several others. About 50 guests in all.

Lieut., Mrs. Selby Have Daughter

From San Diego, Calif., comes news that Lieut. Frank Gordon Selby, U. S. N., and Mrs. Selby are expecting congratulations on a daughter born at Mercy Hospital there on September 12.

The child, who has been named Sidney Spencer, is the granddaughter of Mrs. Victor Sidney Foster and the late Col. Foster, U. S. A., and of Mrs. Edward Spaulding Selby of La Jolla, Calif. She is a niece of Lieut. Gerard Foster.

Ferrin-McCormick Engagement Told; Wedding Soon

Special Dispatch to The Post

Atascadero, Calif., Sept. 24.—Col. and Mrs. Charles Sabin Ferrin of this city announce the engagement of their daughter, Alice Joy, to Lieut. John Crisler McCormack, son of Col. and Mrs. Edward J. McCormack of 2545 Waterside Drive, Washington, and Dunsmuir Farms, Forest Hill, Tenn.

The bride-elect attended the Hannah Moore School, Reisterstown, Md.; the Lico Puertorriqueno, San Juan, Puerto Rico, and the Finch Junior College, New York.

Miss Ferrin's father is the commander of the 161st Field Artillery, of which Lieutenant McCormack is a member. His father is assistant deputy director of the Army Special Corps.

The prospective bridegroom attended the Sewanee Military Academy in Tennessee and upon his graduation there entered the University of Virginia for two years. He was graduated from the American University and is a member of the Chi Phi Fraternity. The wedding will take place early in October at Fort Sill, Okla., where Lieutenant McCormack is now in the Officers School of Communications.

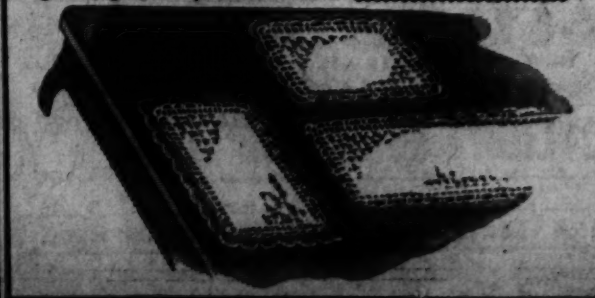
The bride's mother will be present, as will Mrs. McCormack and her mother, Mrs. J. Augustus Crisler of Dunsmuir Manor, Forest Hill, Tenn. It is hoped that Air Cadet Miles Crisler McCormack of the Mississippi Institute of Aeronautics can be present to act as best man.

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The Snuggin' Trio is available in three lengths, short, medium and long. They're perfect accessories for the busy war worker. The smooth fitting band leg and comfortable crotch make for perfect fit . . . keeps you fresh and dainty looking all day long. Needs no ironing. In white and tea rose. Extra sizes, \$1.25

Mutual and Equitable orders accepted.





"Heir-Conditioned"
Maternity Dress

Sweet dirndl frock for young mothers . . . Metal eyelets and hooks not only make the waistline adjustable but provide the proportionate fullness needed from shoulder to hem. Rayon crepe in Black, Blue and Rose.

SIZES 12 TO 18
\$12.95

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Best's Popular School Fashions

Left—Red or yellow pull-on of Australian wool. Sizes 8-14 . . . 3.95. Pleated plaid wool skirt. Sizes 8 to 14 . . . 6.95
Right: Wool knit cardigan, hand-loomed, hand finished. Natural, red, yellow, navy or white. Sizes 10 to 16 . . . 5.95
Matching long sleeve pull-on . . . 5.00
Bright plaid wool skirt. Navy and red, or navy and copen. Sizes 12-16 . . . 8.95

Mail and phone orders filled
Postage prepaid everywhere in the U. S.

Nelson B. Bell About the Showshops

'War Against Mrs. Hadley' Wins Cheers at Capitol

Fay Bainter, Edward Arnold and Ace Cast
Continue Triumph Scored at Bond Premiere;
'Truth and Consequences' a Riot on Stage

"THE WAR AGAINST MRS. HADLEY." Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture of an original screen play by George Oppenheimer, co-starring Fay Bainter and Edward Arnold, with Richard Ney, Jean Rogers, Spring Byington, Sara Allgood, Van Johnson, Isobel Elsom, Miles Mander, Halliwell Hobbes and Connie Gilchrist. Directed by Harold S. Bucquet. At Loew's Capitol Theater.

FOLLOWING ITS VICTORY WORLD PREMIERE at Loew's Capitol Theater Wednesday night—which actually sold \$2,322,675 in war bonds and other Government securities which, otherwise, would not have moved at this time, instead of the exclusively war bond total of \$1,822,675 officially announced—"The War Against Mrs. Hadley" yesterday morning opened its regular run to a richly deserved overflow house.

Setting aside the service "Mrs. Hadley" has rendered the Treasury Department, it is a picture that completely justifies capacity patronage on the sheer basis of entertainment.

Presenting a fine object lesson in the necessity of American unity in thought and action regardless of petty individual prejudices and the benefits of personal privilege, "The War Against Mrs. Hadley" still is a tremendously diverting compendium of drama, romance, pathos, comedy and the soaring spirit of America that will wholly satisfy the most avid amusement taste. It is packed with laughs, sound in story and characterization and of particular interest to Washington, because the scene of the play is laid here.

It was not because they had bought bonds to see it that Wednesday evening's audience cheered the picture. Yesterday's first crowd expressed its enthusiasm no less emphatically.

Mrs. Hadley is a Washington matron of wealth and high social position, who lives in her own little ivory tower, to which many of the most distinguished figures in the Capital find their way as close personal friends. The family ritual of her birthday celebration is being observed on December 7, 1941—which, by an odd coincidence, is the actual birth date of the brilliant actress who portrays the title role—when news of Pearl Harbor comes in over the radio while an attempt is being made to dial in "the symphony." Although she can see no valid reason for it, Mrs. Hadley's comfortable little world begins to crumble about her. Her bisexual young son is abandoned from a soft post in the War Department to the armed service by the high official who almost married her before introducing her to the man who did; her daughter falls in love with a soldier from the wrong side of the tracks; her butler becomes an air raid warden and her most intimate feminine friend goes in for civilian defense, under the guidance of Mrs. Hadley's bitterest enemy. Not only does the war wage itself vigorously "against Mrs. Hadley," but Mrs. Hadley wages a pretty stubborn battle against the war, alienating everything and everyone most dear to her in the process. The heroism of her son in battle and the death of her rival's son by his side set in motion the events that awaken Mrs. Hadley to a realization that this is everybody's war and that she had better shed her shell and get into it as deeply as may be. As the picture closes, she is flying West to be present at the birth of her grandchild, leaving her civilian defense class in charge of her former arch-enemy and waving her letter from the President in goodbye.

Interpreted by Superlative Cast

The variant moods of the play, touching at one time or another all of the emotions from gaiety to grief, are flawlessly captured by a cast of inspired selection. Fay Bainter, as Mrs. Hadley, contributes a performance of deep sensitivity, grace and naturalness, which gains immeasurably by the artist's restraint and the repressed key to which all of her associates adhere. In this respect, if no other, Mrs. Hadley is closely akin to Mrs. Miniver. Mrs. Hadley is not a pleasant character in its earlier manifestations, but Miss Bainter succeeds unflinchingly in making her authentic, poised and believable—and in the end enormously sympathetic and wholly admirable. In the role of Elliott Fulton, the high executive of the War Department, Edward Arnold has a role nicely fashioned to his mold which he plays with authority and fine conviction. A tower of strength to the comedy and no mean aid to the picture's warm human appeal, Sara Allgood is altogether splendid as the mother of the personable young soldier who wins the hand of Mrs. Hadley's independent only daughter. These two juvenile roles of chief romantic interest are played with great skill by Van Johnson and Jean Rogers, with Richard Ney of "Mrs. Miniver" adding another arresting performance as the youthful waster who caught up with himself in time. Spring Byington, as the flittery "war worker," Isobel Elsom, as the despised Laura Winters; Halliwell Hobbes, the butler; Connie Gilchrist, the cook; and Miles Mander, the family physician, who serves principally as a first-aid to neurosthenia, round out an ensemble that refuses to reveal a weak spot. Harold S. Bucquet's direction is uniformly brisk and competent and Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer has made the production a complete and distinguished one.

The new stage bill at the Capitol is headlined by Ralph Edwards and his "Truth and Consequences" audience-participation interval of hilarious fun, borrowed from the ether. Never twice alike, this shining nugget of nonsense is worth digging around for. There is as much convulsive laughter in the selection of the subjects from the audience as there is in the ridiculous stunts they are called upon to perform when they must Mr. Edwards' unanswerable quizes. Yesterday's first highlights were a giraffe contest among three servicemen; the attempt of three wives to pick out their husbands by their noses, protruding through a blank wall; Resounding his also were scored by Rosita Rio, who displays an enchanting voice in Latin-American songs, and Grace Drysdale, whose majonetics are something far out of the usual puppet world. The Rhythm Rocketts are gracefully conspicuous throughout, their piece de resistance being a radium violin number that could be shortened to its own advantage.

Sam Jack Kaufman's unique "Color" overture, dedicated to the boys in the projection booth and making extensive use of the orchestra's solo talent; Art Brown's interval of community caroling and the Fox Movietone News complete a bill as dynamic as dynamite.

Columbia

The singing and dancing talents of Betty Grable are amply displayed in the new Columbia Theater attraction known as "Footlight Serenade." The story is about a heavyweight champion who is starred in a musical show and uses his influence to bring about stardom for a showgirl he's in love with, without knowing she's married to a fellow member of the troupe. Most of the things which might be expected to happen under such circumstances of course do, and some unexpected ones, as well.

John Payne is properly indignant as the husband who has to keep his love under control in order to assure his wife's success. The pugilist, with an "IT" complex, is handled neatly by Victor Mature in his best cinema effort to date. Jane Wyman strays "off the beaten path" in a refreshing characterization of a cynical chorus girl.

Gregory Ratoff directed, and he keeps the picture rolling at a brisk pace which never lets down.

The supporting cast includes James Gleason, Cobina Wright, Jr., June Lang and Phil Silvers.

Bulk No Handicap
Despite his 268 pounds, Sydney Greenstreet, "heavy" in Warner Bros. "Across the Pacific," plays golf in the low 90's.

Olivia's Optimism Survives Hard Rap

Olivia de Havilland was conked on the head by a tomato can. It didn't hurt, but she was a mighty surprised actress.

The accident occurred during the filming of a scene for "Princess O'Rourke" at Warner Bros. Robert Cummings grasped Olivia by the shoulders and shook her hard. She fell against a shelf of canned goods and down came a tomato can—bonk!—right on top of her noggin.

Cummings was all apologies. Olivia was all giggles.

AMUSEMENTS
Epic Soviet Movie!
"Wings for Victory"
at
THE BOOKSHOP
916 17th St. N.W. RE. 4843
TONIGHT
2 Shows, 7:30-9:30
Admission 50c

Flaunting Her Feathery Graces



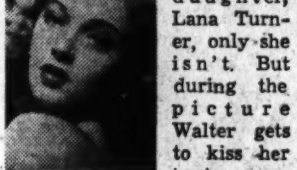
LUCILLE BALL

demonstrates the frozen motion finale of her flashy "Fanfare" number, executed during the action of RKO-Radio's picture-ization of Damon Runyon's "The Big Street." This is the forthcoming item in which Miss Ball is costarred with Henry Fonda, who does a little strutting on his own account

HEDDA HOPPER

Finally Caught the Bus!

Hollywood, Calif., Sept. 24. Walter Brennan at last has got a part to his liking. In "Nothing Ventured" he finds, he thinks, his adopted daughter, Lana Turner, only she isn't. But during the picture Walter gets to kiss her twice as often as the leading man, Robert Young. And as Walter said, "And shucks! I'm getting paid for it."

LANA TURNER
Robert Young. And as Walter said, "And shucks! I'm getting paid for it."

We sure do strange things here. James Allison, who certainly looks alive, is playing the lead in "I Walked with a Zombie."

It's even money that Dorothy Lamour, Paulette Goddard, and Veronica Lake, singing their song, "A Swat, a Sarong, and a Peek-a-boo Bang" for the Army show at Madison Square Garden in New York will steal the spotlight.

Jimmie Walker, former mayor of New York City, is New York bound after a much needed rest here. When his friend, William Gaxton, said, "Are you really going to act?" Jimmie replied, "What do you think I've been doing all these years? But I've done it without smearing grease paint on my face."

Jimmie stopped by Bob Leon-

ard's table at Romanoff's, and they reminisced about a bit of picture history. About 20 years ago, Bob starred Mac Murray in "Peacock Alley." It was the first silent dancing picture, so far ahead of its day no one wanted it.

They had to do something to put it over, so gave a terrific showing in the Peacock room at the Commodore Hotel. Squeezed 2000 persons into a place which holds 700, served champagne and caviar, had Nubian slaves fanning the big shots with peacock fans, a fine orchestra, and John Steele singing. And just as the picture was going great guns, it stopped.

Seems there was a sheriff to arrest them, because somebody claimed they'd stolen the title. What to do? It was Walker who came up with the suggestion they take the sheriff down the hall, give him a drink, and lock him up—which they did. The picture went on, and that got Bob a three-year contract.

A star-studded gallery turned out for the final day of tennis. I sat with the Bob Leonards in the box next to Cary Grant, and asked Cary when he was going to join the service. He said, "I'm waiting until they tell me what to do." In the meantime, David Hempstead is going right ahead with "Bundles for Freedom," which Cary's supposed to be in.

Barbara O'Neill completed the nurses' aide course in Santa Barbara, and she's now working in the general hospital up there.

Harry Cary, who's playing a flying sergeant in "Air Force," can't even drive an automobile.

Warners are working up to their own kind of "Devotion," hoping to star the two sisters, Joan Fontaine and Olivia De Havilland in it. I wonder if all those feuding stories that have been flying around weren't just a great big build-up. Could be. Funnier things than that have happened here.

Well, you can sit back and relax. Eddie Mannix of Metro is in Washington conferring with Donald Nelson about the war effort. When I asked Eddie what for, he said, "Search me! I suggested for scrap metal they take

all front and back fenders off motor cars, and was told that wouldn't be a drop in the bucket."

Well, if they really want scrap, why not take all those bumpy bits out of the center of roads, also those safety zone spikes, which rip your tires to pieces and pleased no one except tire makers.

AMUSEMENTS
GAY 90'S VERSION
"The Drunkard"
Melodrama Plus Musical Otto
Seals at Tables
WILLARD ROOF
BALLOON
Nightly except Sun., Mon., 8:45 P. M.
Kais or dance.
\$2.50 including tax.
For Res. Call NA. 5076-16 or NA. 4420
Closed for Season after Sat., Oct. 5.
Show.

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Opens Daily 10 a.m. (Sun. 9 a.m.)
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Loose-Leaf Notebook

New York, Sept. 24. When William Goetz was selected to succeed Col. Harry Zanuck as head of Twentieth Century-Fox, he stated the terms under which he would accept. The company's officials reminded him that the Government would take most of the money he demanded in taxation. "That's quite all right," Goetz replied. "But I'd like to feel it, in transit." ... Gracie Fields, the British star, will have a five-minute radio spot, five times a week, for a cigarette sponsor. ... Before Wendell Willkie goes to China, he will visit some of the industrial cities of Russia. ... Lieutenant Ludmilla Pavlichenko, the Soviet sniper, said yesterday: "I want to get back to Russia soon, or somebody will be bettering my score."

The President's dog, Fala, had his first White House guest, when Mrs. William Foley brought her cocker spaniel there during her visit with Mrs. Roosevelt. ... Mrs. Hewitt T. Whelan, whose hero-husband was the subject of Roosevelt's broadcast last April, will appear in the new Warner Bros.-Air Corps short, "Beyond the Line of Duty." She'll be shown listening to that broadcast. ... The San Francisco Chronicle is this column's newest outlet. ... For the first time in their long radio career, Ames 'n' Andy will have a team of blackface comix as direct opposition—when Melanes & January start anew for the Blue Network, at the same hour.

Quentin Reynolds, the Collier's correspondent, watched the Dieppe raid from the deck of the flagship of the raiding fleet. A Nazi dive-bomber attacked the vessel and the correspondent suddenly, lost blown through one of the hatchways. ... Quentin recovered quickly, returned to his station and told the two men who had been standing beside him: "That was a close one, wasn't it?" ... Both men didn't answer. He repeated "that was a close one." The men still didn't answer. The correspondent shook them. They were dead.

Because the Nazis are forming a "European Youth Association" to counteract the effects of the International Student Assembly, the Office of War Information will release a new pamphlet about the Assembly for world-wide distribution, including the Axis countries. ... Sunday night at "Porgy and Bess," a non-Gershwin tune was introduced for the first time. Avon Long, who plays "Sportin' Life," was celebrating his birthday. He interpolated "Happy Birthday to Me" ... The loyal Netherlands celebrated Queen Wilhelmina's birthday by congregating in the streets at 4 p. m., the appointed hour, and silently facing the west—toward London, where Her Majesty now lives.

Sergei Sidney Kingsley, the playwright, met a friend who informed that he had just received notice of his being commissioned as a lieutenant in the Marine Corps. "I'll be sworn in next week," he added. "And tomorrow, I'm going to be married." ... Kingsley watched the man join his bride-to-be at the next table. "Congratulations," the playwright shouted to the happy couple. ... The new bridegroom beamed. "It isn't every day that a man can be commissioned in the Marines."

Robert Landry, of Variety, may become the publicity director for the Columbia Broadcasting System. ... If "Life with Father" is sold to the movies for \$500,000, as is expected, co-author Howard Lindsay's share will net him more than \$15,000. The author will receive \$300,000, from which Mrs. Clarence Day will get half, or \$150,000, leaving \$75,000 each for Lindsay and Russell Crouse. The agents fee will be 10 per cent, leaving \$62,500. And Lindsay's high tax-rate will provide the Government with more than \$45,000 of his share. ... The Filder Book-of-the-Month Club of Sweden will release, in Stockholm, Leo Lania's "The Darkest Hour," an anti-Nazi story of the author's escape from a French concentration camp.

Some producers were discussing the contributions to box-office receipts made by the presentation of chorus-lines and show girls. "Pretty girls are unnecessary as far as the success of a Broadway show is concerned," said one newcomer. "Ziegfeld always offered the prettiest array of girls, in his shows, and yet he died practically broke." ... "Mr. Ziegfeld once told me that he spent an average of \$1,000 a day, for 30 years," Billy Rose interposed, disposing of the question. "And all that money came out of the theater."

AMUSEMENTS
LIONS CLUB NIGHT
Tonight is LIONS CLUB NIGHT
3:30 P. M.
ABBOTT COSTELLO
Pardon My Satong
VIRGINIA BRUCE
ROBERT PAINE LEIF ERICSON
Lined Atwill Ann Wyn
Three Shows Monday Night
THE FOUR LIX SPOTS
Come...
John Ford's
Thrilling
THE BATTLE
OF MIDWAY
Filmed in action in
Technicolor
Coming...
WALT DISNEY'S
Technicolor Feature
from Felix Salten's novel
"Bambi"

AMUSEMENTS
GAY 90'S VERSION
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Melodrama Plus Musical Otto
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Show Time

STAGE
National—"Franklin Street" at 8:30 p. m.
Willard Roof—"The Drunkard," at 8:45 p. m.
Gayety-Burlesque at 12 noon, 2:30 and 8:30 p. m.
SCREEN
Earle—"Yankee Doodle Dandy" at 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:30, 7:10 and 9:30 p. m. Stage shows at 12:45, 2:30, 4:15 and 8:30 p. m.
Capital—"The War Against Mrs. Hadley," at 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:15 and 9:55 p. m. Stage shows at 12:45, 2:30, 4:15 and 8:30 p. m.
RKO-Kelsh—"Pardon My Satong," at 11:15 a. m., 1:20, 3:25, 5:30, 7:40 and 9:50 p. m. "La Cucaracha," at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m. "Battle of Midway" at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30 and 9:30 p. m.
Metropolitan—"Moscow Strikes Back," at 11:10 a. m., 1:40, 4:10, 6:40 and 9:15 p. m. "Tombstone" at 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40 and 10:10 p. m.
Palace—"Holiday Inn" at 11:55 a. m., 2:30, 4:45, 7:10 and 9:40 p. m.
Columbia—"Footlight Serenade," at 10:45 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 4:10, 6:40 and 9:15 p. m.
Flick—"Meet the Stewarts" at 2:15, 4:50, 7:35 and 10:15 p. m. "Caution, Soft Shoulder" at 2:30, 5:10 and 8:50 p. m.
Little—"This is the Enemy" at 11 a. m., 1:45, 2:35, 4:20, 6:10, 8 and 9:55 p. m.
Trans-Lux—"Newsreels and shorts," 10:15 and 11:30 a. m., 12:45, 2, 2:15, 4:30, 6:45, 8:55 and 10:45 p. m.

AMUSEMENTS
NATIONAL
LAST 3 TIMES
WED. 7:30, THUR. 8:30, SAT. 2:30
MAX GORDON presents
"FRANKLIN STREET"
A Real Comedy
Staged by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
Even. 8:30 to 11:00, Mat. 2:30 to 5:00
3 WEEKS REG. NEXT TUESDAY
MAY, WED. & SAT.
Extra Post. Ev. 8:30 to 11:00
Get. 2:30 to 5:00
THIS IS THE ARMY
Proceeds to Army Emergency Relief Fund
GOOD SEATS NOW FOR ALL PER-
FORMANCES IN CIVILIAN DEFENSE
VOLUNTEER. BOOTH OFF 612 E
NATIONAL THEATRE
For Information Call EX. 9909

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1. 1990-1991

HELP, MEN
(Continued from Preceding Column.)
WANTED AT ONCE—Shoe finisher & shine boy. Good salary. 4447 Conn. S
WOODWARD & LOTHROP
desire the services of a jewelry repair man experienced in platinum work. Apply Employment Office, 9th Floor.

ENGINEER
Steady Job
Good Salary
Apply
Howard Cleaners
& Launderers
1347 S. Capitol St.

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and
CLERKS
ent Position
Not Necessary
Apply
ment Office
th Floor
Department Store
& E St. N.W.

MENT
RS
-18 TO 35
EMPLOYMENT
OT OR WEEK-ENDS
N RESTAURANT
ry. \$4 Per Day and Meals
OR FRI., 6 to 9 P. M.
E ST. N.W.

KERS . .
anted at Once
NT POSITIONS
AR 'ROUND
a Week
to Start
AS PER YOUR ABILITY
... Must Be Good and Fast
9 A. M.-6 P. M.
JEWELRY SHOP
a Street S.E.

T E R I A
R K E R S
D R E D M E N
e Not Necessary
after 8 hours
AY for 8 holidays
0 weeks' leave with pay
RANCE ESSENTIAL
ON—8 A. M. to 4 P. M.
st ST. N.W.

WANTED

QUANTITY OF WORK

EXPERIENCE NECESSARY

WAGES PAID FOR

R Must be in good health; have good vision and be free from color blindness; 5 feet 6 inches to 6 feet 2 inches in height, and weigh in proportion (about 140 to 225 pounds); good moral character and a clear record of past employment essential. Motor vehicle operator's permit necessary.

R Must be in good health, active and accustomed to standing several hours at a time. Good moral character and clear record of past employment essential.

**(a-
d)**

WEEKDAYS BEFORE 10 A.M.

TRANSIT CO.

Prospect Avenue, N. W.

See Following Page.

HELP, MEN 16

Continued from Preceding Column.

WANTED—First-class American barber, \$35 per week guaranteed, 3160 Wilson Blvd., Arlington.

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30 TRAMS IN ARLINGTON COUNTY, VA. OPPORTUNITY FOR MYER, LONG-TIME JOB. GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS. REPORT READY FOR WORK TO FOREMAN, LEE GARDENS PROJECT, 10th and BARTON STREETS.

William Bornstein & Son
PLUMBING CONTRACTORS

Woodward & Lothrop

desire the services of a Thoroughly Experienced

WATCHMAKER

Apply Employment Office

9th Floor

STOCK RECORD CLERK

Automotive experience preferred but not essential.

Apply

GREYHOUND LINES
1348 New York Ave. N.E.

Auto Mechanics

Do You Want a Steady Job Earning From

\$55 to \$75 a Week?

Apply

The White Motor Co.
1120 1st St. N.E.

SHOE SALESMAN

Experienced Excellent Salary and Position

Apply

I. Miller
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JUNIOR CIRCULATION AUDITORS

Young men for pleasant outside work.

No selling 5-day week position Will consider college students available after 12 noon. Excellent Opportunity for Advancement

Apply in Person to MR. PATRICK

1812 Wisconsin Ave. 11 A. M. to 12 Noon

WANTED USHERS

Over 18 Bring Proof of Age

Loew's Capitol
F at 14th St. N.W.

After 11 A. M.

Gulf Oil Corp. MEN

Attendants for permanent job. Starting salary \$105 mo.; 1st raise approximately month, others regularly.

Uniforms, laundry free. Commissions to start on individual sales. Promotions depending on ability. Mature age no objection. Vacations with pay after established period.

Apply 10 to 5 Daily

14th & Kenyon Sts. N.W.
Porters and Car Washers Also Apply

\$250 A Mo.

4 AUTOMOBILE MECHANICS

PERMANENT JOBS with

OLD ESTABLISHED ORGANIZATION

• If You Are a Producer • You Can Earn \$250 • Per Month. See—

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2020 M St. N.W.

HELP, MEN 16

Continued from Preceding Column.

JUNIOR CLERK
Excellent opportunity for young man interested in production end of newspaper work. Applicant must be between the ages of 19 and 30; draft exempt. Apply in person to Mr. Smith, Personnel Dept., first floor, Washington Post, 1337 E St. N.W., between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

AMBITIOUS MAN
22-45, able to meet public and assume responsibility. Previous retail or sales experience. Must have \$25 advance opportunity. Suite 205-210, 1427 Eye N.W.

WANTED USHERS AND DOORMAN FOR DAY SCHEDULES. APPLY EARLE BUILDING ROOM 732, 8 O'CLOCK P.M.

ACCOUNTANTS, \$200 MO.
(3) exp.; age 30-45. Miss Black, Box 1333 F

ACCOUNTANT
Permanent position with public accounting firm, trying preferred, but not essential. Please reply in own handwriting. Give age, qualifications and salary acceptable. Box 467, Washington Post.

ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT
Opening for girl between 19 and 30 who is experienced in bookkeeping procedure. Applicant should have experience on adding machine and ability to work with figures. 5-day week position. Apply in person to Mr. Smith, first floor, 1337 E St. N.W., 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

BOOKKEEPING MACHINE OPERATORS
Experienced, National Cash Register Machine Typewriter model preferred. Good salary. Permanent position.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE RALEIGH HABERDASHER
1320 F St. N.W., ROOM 203

CLERKS WANTED
Several intelligent young ladies for clerical work in pleasant surroundings. Five-day week. Salary \$25 weekly. State age, experience if any, and references. Reply Box 286, Washington Post.

COLOR ARTIST
For portrait work. Must be experienced. \$30-45 weekly. Apply 716 13th St. N.W.

Comptometer Operators, \$1800
500 exp. with R. E. Ed. Miss Knish, Personnel Service, 1311 G.

CREDIT CLERK
Very fine position. Must be neat. 1200 Lee Highway, Rosslyn, Va.

CURB GIRLS
White; night work; excellent spot; \$30 to \$35 per week plus bonus; no experience necessary. Hilltop Restaurant S.E. HI. 1225 after 4:30.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS, \$35 Wk.
Other operators for dictaphone, typist, bookkeeping machine operators, calculating machine operators: \$25-40 weekly. Miss Black, Box 1333 F.

DISHWASHERS (Colored)
WASHINGTON RESTAURANT ASSN. 2003 EYE ST. N.W. NO FEES.

GENERAL OFFICE, \$30
Insurance knowledge helpful. Adams Agency, 204 Colorado Bl., 14th & G.

GENERAL CLERK
Position available in accounting department for girl experienced in bookkeeping procedure, also in allocating cash. Excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply in person to Mr. Smith, Personnel Dept., first floor, The Washington Post, 1337 E St. N.W., between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

GIRL
Do sewing, basket, general work for dry cleaning.

STERLING LAUNDRY
1021 27th St. N.W.

GOWN HANDS
Immediate openings for experienced dress seamstresses; good salary; permanent positions.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE 1320 F ST. N.W., ROOM 203 RALEIGH HABERDASHER

LADY for general office and filing, \$20-45 per week. Apply 716 13th St. N.W.

P. B. X. OPERATORS (3)
With or without typing. Adams Agency, 204 Colorado Bl., 14th & G.

RECEIVING CLERKS BUNDLE WRAPPERS
Immediate openings. No experience necessary. Apply

EMPLOYMENT OFFICE 1320 F St. N.W., Room 203 RALEIGH HABERDASHER

RECORD SALESPERSON
Must know classical music. Knowledge of Columbia, Victor and Decca records helpful, but not essential. Apply Mr. Burroughs, 1340 G St. N.W.

RESTAURANT HELP
All types. Washington Restaurant Association, 2003 Eye St. N.W. NO FEES.

SALESWOMEN
HIGH-ICE CREAM STORES between the ages of 18 and 40; experience not necessary, but must be interested in appearance and able to furnish good character references. Permanent positions and chance for rapid advancement. Apply mornings, between 9:30 and 11, 1226 Half St. SE.

SANDWICH and salad woman for food counter day work, no Sundays; \$20 week plus meals to start. Apply 619 12th St. N.W.

SECRETARY-STENO., \$130-1125.
Executive ability

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST, \$120.
STENOGRAPHER-CLERK, \$126.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, \$126.
DICTAPHONE-TYPIST, \$126.

STENOGRAPHER, general, \$115-1310.
WOOD COLLIER, 710 14TH ST. N.W.

SECRETARY
Young woman interested in work pertaining to fashions. Applicant must be neat in appearance and pleasing personality. Excellent opportunity for advancement. Apply in person to Mr. Smith, Personnel Dept., first floor, The Washington Post, 1337 E St. N.W., between 9 a. m. and 4 p. m.

SECRETARY, \$145
25-35 yrs. executive ability; Arlington via WOOD COLLIER, 710 14th St. N.W.

BILL PRESSERS, thoroughly experienced,
for new plant. Ideal working conditions. Good pay. 2529 Ontario Rd.

HELP, WOMEN 18

Continued from Preceding Column.

STENOGRAPHERS, \$30-40 Wk.
Commercial, construction, legal openings. Read & 10 a. day. Miss White, Box 1333 F.

STENOGRAPHER FOR ROUTINE OFFICE WORK.
\$20 WEEK. APPLY 619 F ST. N.W.

STENOGRAPHER
APPLY IN PERSON. ROOM 713 MILLS BLDG., 17th St. and Penn. Ave. N.W. BETWEEN 10-12 P.M.

TYPIST
Young girl, 18 to 22 years, for position in classified department; 5-day week position; must be able to type 30 words per minute. Apply in person to Mr. Smith, 1st floor, 1337 E St. N.W., 9 a. m. to 12 noon.

TYPIST, \$120
Dictaphone expert, desired. Adams Agency, 204 Colorado Bl., 14th & G.

TYPIST
Permanent position, pleasant surroundings, good salary. 1200 Lee Highway, Rosslyn, Va.

TYPISTS WANTED
Several rapid, intelligent typists. Accuracy and speed required but previous experience not necessary. Salary \$25 weekly. Five-day week. Excellent working conditions. Give age, training and salary. Reply Box 285, Washington Post.

Waitresses—Counter Girls
WASHINGTON RESTAURANT ASSN. 2003 EYE ST. N.W. NO FEES.

WAITRESS
MUN PONY RESTAURANT. (Experienced). 1317 Rhode Island Ave. N.E.

WAITRESSES (WHITE)
EXPERIENCED APPLY NEPTUNE ROOM 13TH AND E STS. N.W.

WAITRESS
White; must be experienced; full time or part time; can make good money; good environment. Apply Mrs. Clara G. Hill, 3813 Georgia Ave. N.W.

WAITRESS
White; experienced; night work; good salary plus \$10 in tips. Hilltop Restaurant S.E. HI. 1225 after 4:30.

WAITRESS (White)
Good hours and good pay. FRANK'S RESTAURANT, 111 R. I. Ave. N.W.

WAITRESSES COLORED.
1815 E St. N.W.

WOMAN, WHITE, AS PRACTICAL NURSE.
Experiences not required. \$13 week. Live in. CO. 3704.

WOMAN
For grocery store work. Good wages. 5318 Wisconsin Ave. N.W.

YOUNG GIRL for general office work.
1121 5th St. N.W. Mr. Tuel.

CIVIL SERV. course, late edition; many kinds.
1302 BROADWAY, 1322 P. M. 2328.

WANTED—Women to earn QUICK CASH.
Sell Gold EMERSON Christmas cards. \$6 for \$1.00 with customer's name imprinted free. No experience necessary. 9 other beautiful assortments. You make up to 100% profit working full or part time. For free samples write to the Card Guild, 1100M West 23rd St., New York City.

POSITION OPEN
for stenographer, with meals. L.I. 3720.

CONNECTICUT AVE. SHOP
Offers selling position to higher-type young woman. No experience necessary. Good salary. Adams 2091.

G. C. MURPHY
Desires the services of

SALESLADIES
16 years of age or over

Good salary. Short hours Steady Work

Apply Personnel Department 1214 G St. N.W.

CASHIERS
Food Checkers for Luncheon Period in Cafeterias in Government Buildings

Apply 1119 21st St. N.W.

TYPIST
Position in Accounting Department for typist who is interested in advancement. Must be between ages of 19 and 30.

Apply in Person to Mr. Smith 1337 E St. N.W.

First Floor, 9 to 4, Weekdays

SALESLADIES
for women's wear

Good Salary Permanent Position

Apply MR. GREEN

EISEMAN'S
F and 7th St. N.W.

CLERKS
Applications now being accepted for clerks for Laundry and Dry Cleaning Stores

Young ladies with previous selling experience preferred. Openings throughout city and nearby Virginia.

Apply in person 8:30 to 10 A. M. 4913 Georgia Ave. SMITH CLEANERS

WOMEN (White)
To Do Counter Work 30-45 Years of Age Attractive Earnings No Sunday Work

Apply S & W Cafeteria 1425 G St. N.W.

Bridge



HELP, WOMEN 18 HELP, WOMEN 18

(Continued from Preceding Column.) (Continued from Preceding Column.)

SALESWOMEN

Experience Not Necessary

Apply EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

Fourth Floor LANSBURGH'S DEPT. STORE

7th, 8th and E Sts. N.W.

SODA DISPENSERS

Experience Not Necessary

APPLY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE

FOURTH FLOOR LANSBURGH'S DEPT. STORE

7th, 8th and E Sts. N.W.

GOVERNMENT WORKERS

White 18 to 35

PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT DAY OR NIGHT OR WEEKENDS

for MODERN RESTAURANT

No Experience Necessary GUARANTEED \$4 PER DAY AND MEALS

Apply Thurs. or Fri. 8 to 9 P. M. 2003 EYE ST. N.W.

SALESWOMEN

GOOD FULL-TIME and PART-TIME

POSITIONS OFFERED

SALARY AND COMMISSION LERNER SHOPS

1111 F ST. N.W. 416 7th ST. N.W.

SALARY OPEN . . .

HAT CHECK GIRL

WE OFFER AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY TO THE RIGHT GIRL

MUST BE ATTRACTIVE AND MUST HAVE A PLEASING PERSONALITY

OLMSTED RESTAURANT

1336 G STREET • Off 14th Street

HELP, WOMEN 18

Continued from Preceding Column.

Stenographers! FOR DEFENSE WORK PERMANENT WITH AIRLINES

WRITE BOX 12-44 WASHINGTON POST, 700 INTERVIEW. STATE QUALIFICATIONS & AID SALARY EXPECTED.

Experienced Telephone Operators

Apply Mrs. Riggles 725 13th St. N.W. 8:30 A. M. to 5 P. M. Monday thru Friday

SERVICE STATION ATTENDANTS

YOUNG WOMEN BETWEEN AGES 18 AND 25 BY LARGE CORPORATION. START \$35 a Month and Commission

Regular Salary Increases UNIFORMS FURNISHED—NO SUNDAY WORK. Lord Baltimore, 1111 F St. N.W. 3003 14th St. N.W.

LERNER SHOPS

Require ASSISTANT MANAGER Excellent Opportunity Offered Woman Experienced in

BLouses SPORTSWEAR UNDERWEAR—HOSIERY

Must Have Executive Ability Apply Mr. Hoff

LERNER SHOPS
1111 F ST. N.W.

OPPORTUNITY for YOUNG LADIES

Age 18-22 Who Are Interested in Photographic Studio Work

Pleasant Working Conditions. Permanent Position Good Salary

Apply Studio Department 3rd Floor

THE PALAIS ROYAL
11th & G N.W.

YOUNG WOMEN

18-30 Years of Age WANTED FOR TELEPHONE WORK

No Experience Needed and YOU ARE PAID WHILE YOU LEARN

GENEROUS EARNINGS WITH FREQUENT SALARY INCREASES

Regular work with real promotion opportunities and excellent working conditions.

COME IN AND SEE MRS. MCGUIRE at 722 12th St. N.W. weekdays 9:30 a. m. to 5 p. m. MONDAY THROUGH FRIDAY and 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. Saturday

HELP, DOMESTIC 20

CHAMBERMAID, \$60 MON.
Upstairs work. Live out. OR. 0132.

COOK, G. H. W., \$60 MO.
Cherry Chase, ref. health card. OL. 8032.

COUPLE, \$150 MONTH
Dish-chaffeur and cook-h. w. live in. Pleasant surroundings. OR. 0132.

HELP, MEN AND WOMEN 19

CHAMBERMAID, \$60 MON.
Upstairs work. Live out. OR. 0132.

COOK, G. H. W., \$60 MO.
Cherry Chase, ref. health card. OL. 8032.

COUPLE, \$150 MONTH
Dish-chaffeur and cook-h. w. live in. Pleasant surroundings. OR. 0132.

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HELP, MEN AND WOMEN 19

MISCELLANEOUS 107

Continued from Preceding Column.)

—Steinway grand, used, modern, make, good condition, \$500 saving.
Call R#Republic 6122. Kitt's, 1330
(middle of the block).

—PHONOGRAPH of such makes as
Ember-Carlson, Musaphonic, RCA,
Zenith and others. New and used
also offered at a discount, for cash.
JETHUR JOHN PIANO CO.
7th St. N.W. N.A. 3223.

—PHONE—Beuscher, also, slightly used.
Call R#Republic 6122. Kitt's, 1330
(middle of the block).

—PHONE—Conn, tenor, overhauled,
\$50. Call R#Republic 6212. Kitt's, 1330

MACHINES—We have in stock a selection of new and used machines in such makes as Singer, Deseret and others in dictating and treadle models. Also in dictation and treadle models. Best styles in desk console, nightstand and portable. Good prices for buyers.

ARTHUR JORDAN PIANO CO.
7th St. N.W. NA. 3223

Pianos—Barrain prices. These are unadorned pianos. Louis Abrahamson Rhode Island ave. ne. Pawn brokers.

Pianos—Slightly used but broken class playing condition. Small size upright apartment or small living room.

ARTHUR JORDAN PIANO CO.
7th St. N.W. NA. 3223

Pianos—Rhode Island—Slightly used. A real bargain for someone looking for a good instrument.

ARTHUR JORDAN PIANO CO.
7th St. N.W. NA. 3223

cond. 5-pc. dining room set, \$37.50;
walnut bedroom set, \$70; complete
bath, \$22.50; large overstuffed chair
utility table, \$2.50. Alexandria 2971

APET—Conn. good condition, \$49.50
Republic 8212. Kitt's 1330 G (be-
side the block).

IN. plush case and good bow, sacrifice
price transferred. 1816 M st. n.w.

PIZZER STUDIO UPRIGHT—Just the
thing for a game room or child's play-
room. Price \$125.

ANTIQUE SORDAN PIANO CO.
37th St. N.W. MA. 3223

OS—We have the largest selection of
new and used pianos of all types in the
Washington area. We have a complete
line of Steinway, Kawai, Wurliatzer, Es-
chbach, Mathushek, Lester, Etc. Schu-
mmer, Everett, Lancaster, Tracer. Be sure
and see our selection before you buy.

and used spinets and grands for sale. You can pay cash for a piano see it and get our prices first.
15 7TH ST. N.W. NA. 3223.
 Wurilizer accordion, 144 stop bass and condition. Call GLebe 0336 after 5 p. m.

C O M P L E T E F U R N I T U R E F O R S M A L L A P A R T M E N T . S A C R I F I C I N G O N A C C O U N T O F T R A N S F E R . H O B A R T 050 E X T . 704.

JOBS WANTED
 TO furnish one to 1000 cords
 of Cooper Fuel Co. 2529 Fifth
 ave. s. e. Trinidad 1503; evening
 Trinidad 3407.
JOBS—Best prices, small or large lot
 printing in or phone ME. 1846. Storrs
 Book Shop, 400 10th st. n.w.
PERAS—MOVIE, photo equipment, hinc
 pers. Cash. Trade. Brenner, 943 Pa. st.
AT ONCE for all home and off
 The Furniture Co. 1000
 Pennsylvania ave. s.w. NA. 5522.
THING—Men's, used; highest
 Hill Bros. 1345 S. W. 90.
DIAMONDS—OLD GOLD

... situations diamonds and w
 ... and other jewelry and pawn tick
 ... Highest prices paid.
 ... k Jewelry Co., 727 7th st. nw.
 ... FURNITURE—All kinds: gas ranges; hi
 ... at cash prices paid. I. C. FURNIT
 ... CO., 1353 H st. ne. TR. 1032.
 ... FURNITURE—All kinds, any amount wa
 ... I. Call Mr. Gray, NA. 2620.
 ... OLD OR PLATINUM JEWELRY A
 ... SILVERWARE AND GOLD TEETH.
 ... CONDITION. WE PAY CASH. E. KA
 ... NC. 49 YEARS AT 935 F ST.
 ... MOTORCYCLE Indian Junior Sco
 ... MO. 9289 aft. 4 p.

17 P n.w. 1900. RE. 2311. Open '1
 EVER—High prices paid for old and
 -graded silver, regardless of condition.
 ously Abrahams, 733 13th st. n.w.
 ALWAYS top prices paid for men's clothing
 and old jewelry, diamonds and
 pearls. Max Zweig, 937 D n.w. ME 9
 UNDATED—Washing machines, fireplaces
 stoves, refrigerators, dishes, range. RA 3660.
 ARTICLES FOR RENT 1
 ANS FOR RENT—New and used
 radios, consoles, grands and small
 pianos at low monthly rates; or you
 think you may buy later, you may ob-
 tain on our special purchase-rental p-
 lani Republic 6512. Kitt's, 1330 G
 middle of the block).

FIREPLACE LOGS, 815 cord. Geo.
town Firewood Co., MI. 3900.
NUDE PENN. HARD COAL, stove
out, \$12.50 per ton; buckwheat, \$8.
delivered to the bin. Randolph 3506.
ARLINGTON COAL CO.
COAL FUEL OIL
CARRIED IN FREE. JACKSON 168

BOATS 1

BOARD racing one-step Hydroplan
solid mahogany shell, V-type engine.
W/O, 8211 between 7:30 and 8:30 p.

CARS, WANTED

PONTIAC, 4231 CONN. AVE. OPEN
 MONDAYS AND SUNDAYS. WO. 9660.
 BARNES SECTION DEALER. Middle W.
 Chevrolet, Ford, Cadillac. Pontiac, Buick.
 4231 Connecticut. WO. 8400.
 Mondays and Sunday.
 DON'T SAY UNTIL YOU SEE US
 BARNES MOTORS NO. 1411
 1308 14th St. BARNES FOR SALE
 WILL PAY high cash price for 1941 C
 Pontiac or Buick. Flood Pontiac, 4231
 Conn. Ave. WO. 9660.
 DON'T SAY UNTIL YOU SEE US
 BARNES MOTORS NO. 1411
 1308 14th St. BARNES FOR SALE
 WILL PAY high cash price for 1941
 Pontiac or Oldsmobile. FLOOD PONTIAC
 4231 CONN. AVE. WO. 9660.
 CASH MONEY for any make car
 representing large defense area dealer co.
 Mr. Dietz. WO. 9662.
 WHY TAKE LESS
 when we will pay you more for all makes
 GENE CASTLEBERG
 1414th and 14th St. WO. 9312
 C. AUTOMOTIVE CO.

Regardless of condition: I have a 1957 Buick Wildcat for sale. Call Jimmie's Auto Service, 1030 N.W. 22nd Ave., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33305. Phone 366-5529.

970 AUTO TRAILERS

CABIN COACH—All-steel body, 18 ft. L., 6 ft. W. porch and awning; sleeps 4, \$6500. ROYAL K. KING, Springfield Trailer Co., 1000 Alexandria, Va. (1 1/2 miles S. of Arlington)

TRUCKS FOR SALE

1940 PANEL DELIVERY
1 1/2-TON; 85 HORSEPOWER. GOOD CONDITION. GOOD RUBBER. CALL NA.

AUTOMOBILES SALE

BUICK—1939 special 6speed; rad. hwy.
 40 miles. \$500 cash. CH. 7086.
 1940 Buick st. 6-cyl. 6 to 17 m.p.h.

FORD—1938 4-door Sedan. Drives
 33,000 miles; like new; radio, heater,
 celient tires; \$650. Loving Motors,
 M. st. nw.

FORD—1940, 4-door sedan, 19,300 m.
 4 good tires; 1 spare; upholstery
 new; heater, \$250. Cash. WO. 9894

OLDSMOBILE—1940 6-cyl. hydro.
 black club coupe; radio, heater,
 12,000 miles. Call TE. 6477 evening.

OLDSMOBILE—1941 2-dr. Top-notch
 6-cyl. 6 speed. Term. 12 mos. 10%
 Buick Co. 1121 21st st. n.w. DL

OLDSMOBILE—CONVERTIBLE 1941
 black body and leather upholstery

1941 FORD De Luxe Tudor Sedan: 6
tires, radio, heater, oil filler,
cash. 1104 Congress st. sm. 2
off fifth and Alabama. After 3 p.

FORDS, 1941

Unverifiable club coupes (choice o
these cars run and look like new
equipped with good tires. BUY NOW.

STEUART MOTORS

Ford Mercury Lincoln Zephyr
11 St. and N. Y. Ave. N.W. H.A.



Meet The 'POWERS GIRLS' Today

**AT THE HECHT CO. VICTORY CENTER*
BY COURTESY OF BREWSTER HATS**

*Main Floor

Some like 'em fair, some like 'em dark; some like 'em slim, some like 'em plump . . . but there's ONE preference which brings a rousing "O. K." from all. Yes, sir . . . *definitely, joyously determinedly, unfalteringly* . . . GENTLEMEN PREFER BONDS! This goes just as strong for the ladies, too! And for every child old enough to recognize the Stars and Stripes! . . . And, speaking of the ladies . . . when it comes to hats, *they* have a definite preference, too . . . proud, gallant, sure-headed Brewster Hats like these worn by the glamorous, long-stemmed American Beauties whom you'll meet here today . . . three exquisite John Powers "cover girls," internationally famed for their beauty, charm and brains. Do come, meet the beauties, buy a bond and a Brewster. *New Millinery Salon, Third Floor, F Street Building, The Hecht Co.*

Meet the "Powers Models"

10 to 11 A. M. At The Victory Center*—in person—they'll sell you all the War Bonds and Stamps you want to buy . . . and when you see these exquisite "glamour girls" you'll be more eager to buy than ever! Meet these beauties, chat with them. They'll autograph every bond you buy! *Main Floor

Meet the "Powers Models"

11 to 12 A. M. On The Fashion Floor—See these stunning "glamour girls" modeling the season's newest styles in the hat that has become your favorite—Brewster! See these beauties wearing a whole glorious array of other exquisite new Fall fashions.

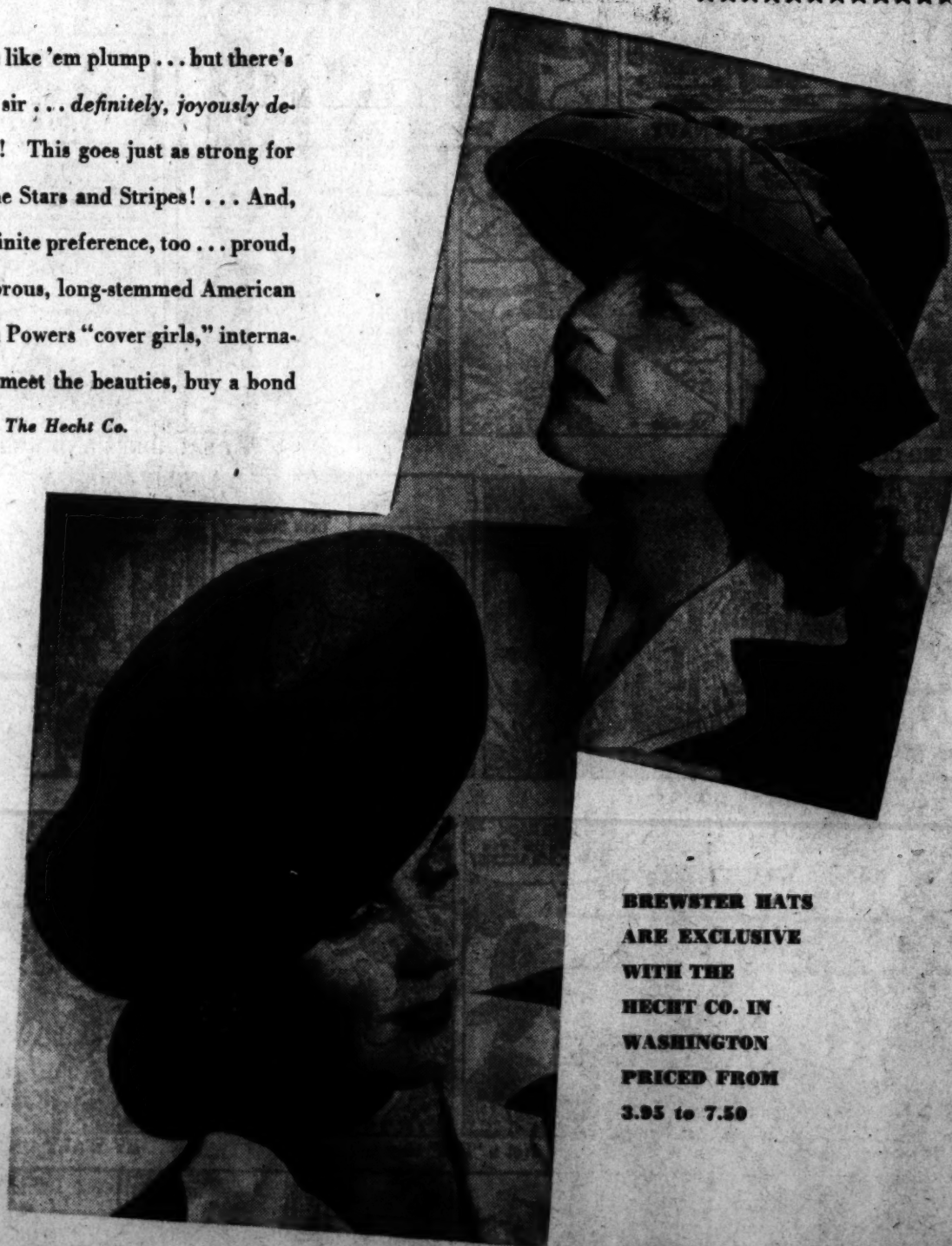
Meet the "Powers Models"

2 to 4 P. M. In The Millinery Salon—For the benefit of you who couldn't come in the morning, these celebrated "glamour girls" will again model Autumn's newest Stunning Brewster hats and other beautiful fashions. They'll even sell you War Bonds and Stamps in a special Victory Booth on the third floor.

**Gentlemen
Prefer
Bonds**

**AND SO DO THESE FAMOUS
JOHN POWERS MODELS!**

(THEY'RE BRUNETTES, EVERY ONE!)



(Sketched top to bottom)

MEET SUZANNE SOMMER . . . the scintillating beauty from New Jersey—who skyrocketed to fame overnight as a John Powers "glamour girl." Her beautiful figure adorns America's outstanding fashion magazines. Here she wears "Whirlaway," a well-bred beauty by Brewster. Enjoy the thrill of meeting her in person today!

MEET JANE HOUSE . . . meet her in person . . . the girl whose entrancing face smiles out at you from hundreds of famous magazine ads. Jane is an Ohio girl who took New York by storm. Here she wears "Casual," a classic by Brewster. See her today, wearing other beautiful new fashions.

MEET FLORENCE PRINCHETT . . . the suave, sophisticated beauty whose rare fashion sense led that glamour specialist, John Powers, himself, to appoint her stylist of his famous school. Here Florence wears "Dashing," a dramatic beret by Brewster. What a kick you'll get meeting her in person today—she'll even sell you a bond!

**BREWSTER HATS
ARE EXCLUSIVE
WITH THE
HECHT CO. IN
WASHINGTON
PRICED FROM
3.95 to 7.50**

The Store of Nationally Famous Fashions

The Hecht Co.
F STREET, 7th STREET, E STREET
NATIONAL 3100